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More Speeches at Nonaligned Conference Reported

Algerian Foreign Minister Cited

LD1605092692 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Lakhdar Brahimi took the floor at the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau in Indonesia.

Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi emphasized the need for consolidating South-South cooperation as a strategy to confront the commercial agglomerations of advanced countries, referring to the experiment by the Arab Maghreb Union and the West Africa economic group.

In the context of talking about international trade, he addressed the need to arrive at a positive result in the Uruguay Round of GATT talks, pointing out doubts surrounding the outcome of the talks.

Our foreign minister highlighted the practices of advanced countries that work to maintain their commercial interests as well as the deterioration of the prices of raw materials on which developing countries depend for their incomes. He also called on developing countries to exert their efforts to ending the deterioration of exchange rates; suggested the introduction of a significant reduction in debt servicing; and called for the providing of important supplies through new investments.

Egypt's Musa Addresses Conference

NC1605095192 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] 'Amr Musa, foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Bali, made a speech in which he broached the issue of reassessing and bolstering the UN role. He pointed out that Indonesian President Suharto's remarks on the UN role and the nonaligned countries' demand for strengthening this role is the essential issue that the Nonaligned Movement will uphold in the next three years.

Musa focused on several points embodying Egypt's views on the Indonesian paper submitted to the nonaligned coordination bureau. He said that reform of the UN system must strike a balance between political issues and economic and social issues. He said that it is necessary and important to take into account the UN General Assembly's resolutions even if they are in the form of recommendations.

Musa stressed the need to take time regarding the demand to change the formation of the Security Council. He said that we should be realistic because such a change must follow specific procedures. He stressed the need to follow one standard in dealing with all resolutions passed by the Security Council without distinction or segregation. He pointed out that there is a need to strengthen and support peacekeeping operations by marshalling efforts to increase their effectiveness and the UN role in protective diplomacy. He called for increasing UN reliance on the role of regional organizations in settling disputes and in international security arrangements.

Musa said that the United Nations should play a more active role in disarmament and stopping all nuclear tests. He noted the need for the Nonaligned Movement to contribute to reforming the UN system in the economic and social fields. He said that Egypt calls for enlarging the role of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian aid in cases of disasters and emergencies.

Tokyo Hosts Conference on Mideast Environment

OW1805015492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0117 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 (KYODO)—Japan, asserting its growing role in the international community, on Monday hosted a multilateral meeting on environmetal protection in the Middle East as part of the ongoing Mideast peace process.

About 120 representatives from Jordan, Israel, the United States, Russia, Japan and some 30 other countries are participating in the two-day multilateral working group meeting at a Tokyo hotel.

Palestinian representatives were also at the meeting, although Syria and Lebanon boycotted the conference, the first Mideast conference of its kind to be held in Japan.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe opened the meeting with a speech, stressing the importance of protecting the environment in the volatile Mideast region.

The Tokyo meeting comes four months after Watanabe signaled Japanese willingness during the Mideast talks in Moscow in January to host a meeting on environmental problems in the Middle East.

On the opening day Monday, members of Japanese fact-finding missions to Israel and other Mideast countries will report their findings.

Delegates to the conference will address problems of sea pollution, water quality, sewage systems, as well as environmental concerns in general on the second and final day Tuesday.

The outcome of the Tokyo meeting will be reported to a high-level meeting to start in Lisbon May 25, along with the results of other working group talks on arms control, economic development, water resources, and refugees, Japanese officials said.

Japan Urges Progress Toward Peace

OW1805191492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Monday urged participants in a conference here on the environment in the Middle East to make it "a further step toward achievement of a real peace" in the region.

Watanabe issued the call at the opening of a two-day Tokyo working group meeting as part of multilateral talks on Middle East issues.

About 120 representatives from 34 countries are participating in the session, including Israel, various Arab states, the United States, Russia, European Community members and Japan.

Watanabe lauded the fact that Israelis and Arabs, including Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, "are sitting together at the same table to take part in the promotion of the peace process."

But Watanabe said he lamented the absence of delegates from Syria and Lebanon, which are confining themselves to the bilateral phase of the Middle East peace negotiations.

Encouraging them to join the multilateral talks in the near future, Watanabe said, "the entire international community...shares the view that progress in the bilateral negotiations must be at the center of the peace process, and that the multilateral negotiations in which we are now taking part should complement and promote the bilaterals."

The Tokyo meeting is aimed at identifying environmental problems and seeking potential regional cooperation.

It is the first time for Japan to host a meeting on the Middle East, a region in which Tokyo has pledged to play a political role more commensurate with its economic clout.

The working group is one of five formed at last January's foreign ministerial conference in Moscow on issues concerning the Middle East. The meetings are being held in different cities around the world.

The four other working groups are focusing on arms control, economic development, water resources and refugees.

Watanabe told the delegates that Japan assumed the role of leading discussions in the environmental working group based on the recognition "that peace requires a comfortable environment for people to live in."

"Conversely, cooperation among the parties in the region is indispensable to solve the environmental problems, and through such cooperation it is possible to build mutual confidence among the parties," he said.

Watanabe noted the Middle East is "fraught with a host of environmental problems" and warned that experience shows "it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to restore the environment once it is damaged."

He regretted the tendency for environmental problems to be "set aside due to intractable political conflicts and other difficult realities."

Ahmed Abu Ala, a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) "supervisor" for the Palestinian delegation, told reporters in a press conference later in the day that Watanabe's speech was "encouraging."

Under a formula designed to entice Israel to the negotiating table, Palestinian representatives from the occupied West Bank and Gaza, but not East Jerusalem, are included in a joint delegation with Jordan. They are not supposed to be representing the PLO, with which Israel refuses to negotiate.

Ahmed Abu Ala, an adviser on economic and financial affairs to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, is thus not allowed to enter the conference site under the ground rules.

During Monday's plenary session, Japan led discussions based on the results of a fact-finding team on the environment it sent to the region in February and March.

A leader of the team presented to the conference the results of its survey of such problems as sea pollution, sewage disposal, the quality of drinking water and wildlife protection.

The U.S. and EC, which helped organize the meeting, made presentations along with the Israeli and joint Jordanian/Palestinian delegations.

On Tuesday morning, the plenary meeting will be broken up into subgroups for technical discussions on specific areas.

A final plenary session will be held in the afternoon, during which subgroups will make reports before open discussions are held.

Japanese officials said Ahmed Abu Ala will be excluded from the conference site based on the format used at the Middle East peace conference in Madrid last year.

Need for Environmental Cooperation Stressed

OW1805124992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Participants at a multilateral conference which opened here Monday on the Middle East agreed on the need for cooperation in solving the region's pressing environmental problems.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials characterized the Tokyo working group meeting on the environment as "friendly and substantial." The two-day meeting is part of the overall Middle East peace process.

Ministry officials said Japanese diplomats managed to head off excessive bickering between Israeli and Palestinian delegates during the meeting at a Tokyo hotel.

Israeli delegation leader Uri Marinov, director general of the Ministry of Environment, told reporters that the first such meeting between Israeli and Arab states on environmental problems was a "historic, landmark conference."

"We were very encouraged in the first day of the meeting to hear some very positive suggestions and remarks by several countries," Marinov said, adding that recommendations aired Monday are expected to be discussed in greater detail Tuesday.

"We also were encouraged to see the great agreement among all participants that only cooperation of all parties could achieve results," he said.

Moshe Raviv, director general for information in the Israel Foreign Ministry, said, "in the statements today, already we could identify some common ground."

"Today was a day of statements and tomorrow we expect some practical movement," he added.

Also among the 37 delegations were those from Japan, the United States, Russia, China, India, and European Community members. Syria and Lebanon are boycotting all multilateral talks, saying bilateral negotiations have precedence.

Japanese officials said Palestinians in the joint Palestinian/Jordanian delegation drew Israel's ire when they claimed to represent all displaced Palestinians, as well as those in East Jerusalem.

The Palestinians also complained about being lumped with Jordanians and said that to tackle environmental problems, Israeli occupation of their lands must end first.

Officials said Japan and the United States persuaded the Israeli delegation not to make a major issue of the remarks so that the meeting could proceed smoothly.

According to Raviv, "they referred to issues which are completely outside the purview of this environmental group, which belong to the bilateral talks."

Under a formula designed to entice Israel to the negotiating table, Palestinian representatives from the occupied West Bank and Gaza, but not East Jerusalem and the diaspora, are included in the joint delegation with Jordan.

They are also not supposed to be representing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), with which Israel refuses to negotiate.

But senior PLO official Abu Ala, who serves as an adviser on economic and financial affairs to PLO President Yasir 'Arafat, is serving as their "supervisor" outside the conference site.

The Tokyo meeting, aimed at identifying environmental problems and seeking potential regional cooperation, is Japan's first high- profile political contribution to the Middle East peace process.

Sources said the Russian delegation proposed a center for environmental information in the Middle East.

Marinov said Israel suggested the setting up of a "hotline" that would allow direct communication between Israel and other countries of the region in environmental emergencies.

He said Israel also advocated consultations on contingency planning, cooperative training exercises, and emergency procedures to cope with oil spills in the Gulf of Aqaba and in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea.

Israel further called on its counterparts to establish an air pollution monitoring network based on models in other regions, Marinov said.

Marinov said subgroups could be formed to discuss technical details of the proposals, adding that Japan and other goverments have already indicated their readiness to host such meetings.

Sources said Egypt proposed a declaration on main concepts and basic principles for regional environmental cooperation.

Egypt called for regional environmental impact assessment studies, as well as a ban on military activities that adversely affect ecological systems.

It also called for secure management and disposal of radioactive waste, early notification of nuclear accidents, and a ban on "the transfer of all activities detrimental to the environment of other countries of the region."

The working group is one of five created at last January's foreign ministerial conference in Moscow on issues concerning the Middle East. The meetings are being held in different cities around the world.

The four other working groups concern arms control, economic development, water resources, and refugees.

Environment Talks Continue 19 May

OW1905074092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Participants at a conference on the environment in the Middle East met Tuesday for their second and final day of talks on prospects for regional cooperation to conquer environmental problems.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told reporters that the working group meeting on the environment would not yield a joint declaration or press release, though a Japanese delegate would make summary remarks at its conclusion.

Monday's plenary session was originally scheduled to have been followed up Tuesday morning by technical talks between three subgroups set up on the environment in general, sea pollution, and freshwater pollution and sewage treatment.

But the idea was abandoned after objections from participating Palestinians, who, according to Hanabusa, voiced opposition to progress in the multilateral track of Middle East negotiations far exceeding progress in bilateral negotiations.

Ministry sources said the Palestinians also felt that entering into issues of substance in the subgroups might lend legitimacy to Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The meeting, part of the multilateral track of the overall Middle East peace negotiations, represents Japan's most high-profile initiative to date in the Middle East peace process.

It is also the first-ever meeting between Israel and Arabs on environmental problems of mutual concern.

Among the 37 delegations attending are ones from Israel, a number of Arab states, Japan, the United States, Russia, China, India and the European Community.

"Many delegates underlined the importance of environmental problems in the region and emphasized the importance and necessity of regional and international cooperation," Hanabusa said.

At one point the meeting nearly broke down when Palestinians drew Israeli ire by acknowledging the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and claiming to represent all Palestinians.

Under a formula designed to entice Israel to the negotiating table, Palestinian representatives from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but not East Jerusalem and the diaspora, are allowed to participate in a joint delegation with Jordan.

They are not supposed to be representatives of the PLO, with which Israel refuses to negotiate. But senior PLO official Ahmed Abu Ala, an adviser on economic and financial affairs to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, is in Tokyo serving as the Palestinian team's supervisor outside the conference site.

Officials said the meeting was saved when Japan and the United States persuaded Israel not to allow the remarks to derail the meeting, arguing that a duel of polemics should not obstruct the need to tackle urgent border-transcending environmental problems.

Among the recommendations aired Monday by the delegates and discussed in detail Tuesday are a Russian proposal for establishing a center for environmental information in the Middle East.

Israel, for its part, has proposed direct communication links between Israel and Arab countries for use in environmental emergencies, as well as an air pollution monitoring network and consultations on emergency procedures to respond to accidental oil spills in surrounding waters.

Egypt has proposed a declaration of basic principles for regional environmental cooperation, secure management and disposal of radioactive waste, early notification of nuclear accidents, and bans on military activities that adversely affect ecological systems and "the transfer of all activities detrimental to the environment of other countries of the region."

Japan has proposed environmental impact assessments, manpower training programs in environmental management, public awareness campaigns, a sea water quality monitoring plan, a joint study of environmental standards of pollutants discharged into the sea from land sources, and joint research concerning wildlife protection.

The working group is one of five created at last January's foreign ministerial conference in Moscow to study different topics concerning the Middle East.

SRV Minister on Vietnamese Voting in Cambodia

BK1805151392 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Vietnam is looking forward to forging closer links with Malaysia and other ASEAN countries during the three-day International Symposium on Interaction for Progress beginning in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday [21 May].

Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh, who is leading a 28-member delegation to the symposium, feels that the symposium will be a right platform to promote his country's economic reforms. He was speaking to reporters on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport at Subang today.

The Vietnamese deputy prime minister was received by Wisma Putra's [Foreign Affairs Ministry] Southeast Asia section's secretary, Encik [Mr.] Rustam Mohamed Isa, and chairman of the Institute for Quality Research—IKB—Encik Kamaruddin Ja'afar. IKB is a joint organizer of the symposium, together with the Information and Resource Center of Singapore, and Vietnam's Institute for Long-Term and Regional Planning.

Replying to a question, Mr. Khanh said Vietnamese living in Cambodia have the same right as other Cambodians to cast their ballots in the coming general election in that country. He added that as long as they were considered citizens of Cambodia and abide by the rules of the country, they should have the right to vote. He was commenting on statement by Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann that about a million Vietnamese had been given documents by the present government to enable them to vote in the election.

Japan

Automakers Expected To Oppose U.S. Bill

OW1805135392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Chicago, May 18 KYODO—Japanese automakers are expected to strongly oppose a U.S. trade bill incorporating quantitative import restrictions on Japanese cars at a meeting with their U.S. counterparts in Chicago, starting Monday morning, auto industry sources said.

Top executives of U.S. and Japanese automakers are gathering for the second time this year to discuss exports of U.S.-made auto parts and cars and industrial cooperation, among other issues, the sources said.

The Japanese side is expected to be strongly against the comprehensive trade bill introduced by Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee, which called for curtailing Japanese car sales in the U.S. market, they said.

At the gathering, the U.S. automakers are now likely to call for advancing Japan's plan to buy more U.S.-made auto parts and relaxing further Japan's standard certification system for car exports, they said.

Japanese automakers set a target to increase purchases of U.S.-made auto parts to 19 billion dollars in 1994 during U.S. President George Bush's visit to Japan in early January.

The Japanese side is expected to reject any further U.S. demand for a higher import target of U.S.-made auto parts and vehicles, they said.

The U.S. had pushed for the Chicago meeting to follow up discussions by top auto executives accompanying Bush on his January trip to Japan, the sources said.

After the meeting, the two sides are to announce a joint statement expressing further cooperation in fundamental research on environmental and safety issues, they said.

Among the participants in the meeting are chief executives of the U.S. "Big Three" automakers, including General Motors Corp. Chairman Robert Stempel, U.S. auto parts industry representatives, and Japan's five top automaker executives, including Nissan Motor Co. President Yutaka Kume, they said.

Fear Heightened U.S. 'Demands'

OW1905045192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—The Japanese auto industry is worried that an agreement to form a bilateral working group on its purchases of U.S. cars and car parts may allow the United States to add to its already long list of demands, industry sources said Tuesday.

Commenting on the agreement reached between top executives of U.S. and Japanese auto companies in talks held in Chicago on Monday to set up two working groups, a high-ranking official of a major automaker said, "From the beginning to the end, Japan was acting according to a scenario written by the U.S. side."

He added, "The working groups have provided yet another forum for the U.S. to make demands on us."

The talks between the industry leaders, which followed their consultations during President George Bush's visit to Japan in January, concluded with the issuing of a joint statement calling for the working groups to be set up. The working groups will deal with environmental considerations, safety, car purchases, and the openness of the Japanese market.

The decision to have one of the groups study the Japanese auto market was made following a disagreement over the efforts by Japan to open its market, including its pledge in the January talks to buy more U.S.-made cars and car parts.

The U.S. delegation in Chicago attacked Japan for not doing enough, while Japanese auto executives, defending what they regard as a steady effort, criticized their U.S. counterparts for lacking the determination to penetrate the Japanese market.

Takako Doi Escapes Injury in Okinawa Attack

OW1805185292 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 1145 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] According to the Urasoe police, at around 0645 GMT today, Takako Doi, former chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], who was in a car with a loudspeaker in Gusukuma, Urasoe city was about to be attacked by a man brandishing a wooden sword. However, the man was caught by SDPJ people concerned surrounding the car. Former SDPJ Chairman Doi escaped injury. The police arrested the man on the spot on the charge of forcible obstruction of business.

The man was identified as 39-year old businessman Masaru Higa living in Iso, Urasoe city. The police are now investigating the motive behind the criminal act.

Former SDPJ Chairman Doi arrived in Okinawa today to support the campaign for prefectural assembly elections to be officially announced on 31 May. After her speech in Naha city at 0600 GMT today, she made a speech in Urasoe city.

Kato, Watanabe Express Concern Over Thailand

OW1905031192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Japan expressed concern about continuing political unrest in Thailand on Tuesday and hinted that Thai lawmakers should return to parliament to discuss amending the Constitution.

"The Japanese Government is deeply concerned about the rising tensions in Thai politics and wishes a peaceful and rapid return to order," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

"We continue to watch developments on amending the Constitution, including parliamentary deliberations," Kato said, reiterating a Foreign Ministry statement released shortly before midnight Monday.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe told reporters Tuesday "election results must be respected" when he was asked about the arrest of Thai opposition leader Chamlong Srimuang.

Kato said Japan is trying to convey its views to the Thai Government via its embassy in Bangkok, but is having communications problems.

Thai governing and opposition parties agreed a week ago to amend the Constitution to require that the prime minister be an elected member of the National Assembly.

The protesters are demanding that Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun, a former Army chief who led last year's coup, resign because he did not stand in national elections held in March.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa later told foreign correspondents that Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Hisahiko Okazaki officially conveyed Japan's concern to the Thai leadership.

Okazaki met with Deputy Prime Minister Michai Ruchuphan and Foreign Minister Pongphon Adireksan at Bangkok's international airport and conveyed Japan's concern over the escalating tension and its desire to monitor parliament debate on constitutional amendments, officials said.

Meechai was quoted as saying that the tension is unlikely to cause another coup d'etat, as occurred after Thailand's last major civil unrest in 1976.

Hanabusa said that in Japan's view, the need for constitutional amendments "is up to the Thai people, but we are in general in favor of the endorsement of democratic principles by all nations."

The government has not decided to suspend aid to Thailand, Hanabusa said. "We have not taken any step just yet about aid. At this moment, that is not under consideration."

Japan is by far Thailand's largest aid donor, having provided three-fourths of all its bilateral aid in 1989, or 489 million dollars, and 418 million dollars in fiscal 1990.

ROK Fishing Boat Captured in Sea of Japan

OW1905075392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Yonago, Tottori Pref., May 19 KYODO—A Japanese Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat captured a South Korean fishing boat Tuesday in the Sea of Japan for allegedly violating Japanese territorial waters, officials said.

The patrol boat seized the 34-ton Yong Song carrying 10 crew members, from the South Korean city of Chungmu, at around 3 A.M. in waters 68 kilometers west of the tip of the Shimane peninsula in western Japan, the officials said.

They said the agency arrested acting skipper Kim Chong on suspicion of violating Japan's fisheries law.

According to the agency, the fishing boat tried to flee from the patrol boat for five hours after the crew refused an on-the-spot inspection by Maritime Safety Agency officials 6.6 kilometers north of coast of the peninsula.

The Yong Song was to be taken to Sakaiminato Port, near Yonago, for further investigation, the officials said.

More Firms Setting Up Subsidiaries in PRC

OW1905075492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Japanese companies are stepping up moves to set up wholly owned subsidiaries in China, instead of joint ventures, business sources said Tuesday.

Until the late 1980s, China had allowed foreign business investment only in the form of joint ventures.

Chinese authorities are now ready to allow Japanese and Western companies to establish wholly owned subsidiaries for certain operations, the sources said.

The subsidiaries are limited, however, to high-technology industries or companies exporting most of their products, they said.

The number of wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign companies in China totaled 410 in 1988, a ninefold increase from the previous year. The number doubled in 1989 and 1990, and rose to 2,800 in 1991, the sources said.

The 1991 figure was equivalent to 20 percent of the foreign companies entering the Chinese market that year.

In Dalian, China, more than 50 percent of the wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign companies are Japanese-owned, the sources said.

An increasing number of Western companies have entered the Chinese market in recent years.

In 1991 alone, 13,000 foreign companies invested a total of 11.98 billion U.S. dollars in China, according to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

While the Chinese and foreign partners of joint ventures often have trouble over personnel management and accounting procedures due to differences in management philosophy, wholly owned subsidiaries have no such problems, according to the sources.

The number of subsidiaries owned entirely by foreign businesses in China is expected to continue increasing in the years ahead, they said.

Concerted Tariff Cut With ASEAN Planned

OW1905025492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) intends to reduce tariffs in a concerted move with Southeast Asian nations, which plan to create a low-tariff economic zone, the NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN reported Tuesday.

The business daily said the ministry will unveil Japan's proposals at a summit meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), expected to be held in October.

The ASEAN states—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—agreed in January to establish an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) next year, under which tariffs on industrial and farm products will be cut to less than 5 percent in 15 years.

The ministry will ask the United States to act similarly in relation to the planned free trade area, the newspaper said.

The daily said MITI's supportive action for AFTA clearly signals its aim to stave off possible regionalism in the area, as well as its intention to place more importance on Japan's ties with Asian nations.

Kondo Recommends G-7 Meeting on Unemployment

OW1905050392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Japanese Labor Minister Tetsuo Kondo said Tuesday he would like to see a meeting of the labor ministers of leading industrial nations convened to discuss unemployment problems.

Commenting on the recent meeting of financial leaders from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations, Kondo told reporters that G-7 labor ministers should also meet to discuss the serious unemployment problems in the United States and Western Europe.

The G-7 comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain, and the United States.

Kondo also said he will meet in Tokyo on Wednesday with G-7 diplomats and European Community (EC) officials specializing in labor affairs for discussions on unemployment problems.

Tokyo Not Planning To Expand Domestic Demand

OW1905034992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Japan does not plan to take immediate measures to respond to demands from industrialized countries to further expand domestic demand, the top government spokesman said Tuesday.

"The government recognizes that policies to boost domestic demand are important, and at the end of March adopted emergency economic measures," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

"We are currently watching the results of the policies," he said.

Kato said that digesting the effects of early disbursement of funds approved for public works is most important for stimulating domestic demand.

Japan has come under pressure at the annual ministerial meeting of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to introduce fiscal measures to help promote global economic growth. The two-day meeting in Paris ends Tuesday.

Watanabe: Regional Cities Considered for Summit

OW1905050092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday the government is considering hosting the 1993 summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations in a city other than Tokyo.

Cities being considered to host the annual summit include Yokohama, Kyoto, and Chiba, Watanabe said.

He said one possible site is the 13,000 square-meter Japan Convention Center, widely known as the Makuhari Messe, in Chiba, and another is the Minato Mirai 21 urban complex in the port city of Yokohama.

Japan has hosted two G-7 summits in the past.

"I think it may not be appropriate to hold the summit meeting at the same location (of Tokyo) for the third time," Watanabe said.

He said the government wants to hold the next summit in some regional city, as long as it can settle the problems of security and accommodation.

Watanabe Says UN To Command SDF Peacekeepers

OW1805125492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel will be placed under United Nations command when they are permitted to participate in the world body's peacekeeping operations abroad, the government said Monday.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who is also deputy prime minister, made the statement in a position paper submitted to a House of Councillors special committee currently debating a bill that would allow Japan to send SDF personnel overseas on U.N. peacekeeping missions.

Watanabe said the U.N.'s commander-in-chief has the authority to deploy troops of member countries participating in its peacekeeping operations, adding that such authority is defined as "command."

The U.N. commander's authority is defined as "sashizu (direction)" in the government-sponsored bill.

Watanabe said the prime minister will draw up appropriate programs to implement Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations. The Defense Agency chief will then command and supervise troops in accordance with the initiatives, Watanabe said.

"In this meaning, troops dispatched from Japan will be under command of the U.N. or follow the command (of the U.N.)," he said.

The command of the U.N. will be accepted within a set of five basic principles stipulated in the bill, the government said.

The five points would include stipulations like interrupting SDF participation when troops are in danger or limiting use of arms to self-defense.

In a position paper submitted to the House of Representatives last November, the government said while personnel dispatched to join peacekeeping operations would be under U.N. authority, the world body's definition of "command" would differ from Japan's legal definition.

"Command"—as noted in a U.N. draft model issued in May—refers to the U.N.'s right to order personnel and corps movements. But control over personnel status, including disciplinary measures, would be retained by individual nations, November's government statement said.

But the opposition Democratic Socialist Party has said the government's current insistence on maintaining Japanese control over its troops joining peacekeeping missions creates confusion.

The bill is currently being deliberated in the opposition-controlled upper house. It passed in the House of Representatives early last December.

Spokesman Welcomes OAS Resolution on Peru

OW1905102492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Japan welcomes an resolution passed by the Organization of American States (OAS) Monday that notes Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's promise to return to democracy, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa said Japan also welcomes Fujimori's announcement at the OAS foreign ministers meeting in the Bahamas of plans for elections for a 80-member "democratic constituent congress."

Fujimori said the new assembly would, within five months, begin work on a new constitution and assume some unspecified legislative powers and oversight powers over the presidency.

The resolution adopted by the OAS foreign ministers recognized Fujimori's proposal as a starting point and agreed to his call for foreign technical assistance to Peru and monitoring of the election.

The OAS did not, however, fully endorse his plan, and the United States said it would not resume aid to Peru on the basis of the announcement.

Hanabusa said Japan appreciated Fujimori's appearance at the OAS meeting to reveal plans to speed his previously announced one-year plan to restore democracy.

The spokesman noted that a senior Japanese diplomat sent to Lima five days ago gave Fujimori a strong message from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urging a return to democracy soon.

Earlier Tuesday, U.S. Undersecretary of State Arnold Kanter met with Miyazawa and credited Japan for effectively persuading Fujimori to speed up the return to democracy.

Tsuchiya Renews Resolve To Run for Governorship

OW1905081592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—The former president of the House of Councillors, Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, Tuesday rejected a request by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) not to run for governor of Saitama Prefecture, renewing his resolve to seek the post in the election.

In a 45-minute meeting with former Labor Minister Toshio Yamaguchi, who is chairman of the LDP's Saitama prefectural chapter, Tsuchiya said again he would run in the June 21 race, LDP officials said.

"I asked Yamaguchi to convey to the LDP leadership my determination not to comply with the leadership's request to give up standing in the election," Tsuchiya, 65, said at a news conference after meeting with Yamaguchi.

The LDP leaders say If Tsuchiya leaves the upper house, the party's strength will decline from the present 114 seats it holds out of the chamber's 252 seats.

LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki hinted that the governing party would no longer oppose Tsuchiya's bid for the governorship, telling reporters that he would wait to see further developments.

"My resolve to seek the office of the governor has not budged at all," said Tsuchiya, who was the chief rival of Yawara Hata, the 81- year-old incumbent governor who has served for 20 years.

Hata announced May 12 he would not seek a sixth straight term.

On March 27, LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru called for Tsuchiya to pull out of the gubernatorial race, on condition that Hata—backed jointly by the Social Democratic Party and Japanese Communist Party—drop his decision to run for reelection.

"My talks with Tsuchiya have not yet broken down in a complete failure," Yamaguchi said, suggesting that he may try again.

The LDP leadership will not withdraw party financial support for Tsuchiya to fund his election campaign nor field a third candidate in the race, LDP officials said.

In February, Yamaguchi secured the LDP's consent for Tsuchiya to run on the LDP ticket, but later dropped his staunch support for Tsuchiya, kicking off a series of political maneuvers to persuade Tsuchiya to quit the race, the officials said.

"It is up to Mr. Tsuchiya whether to run or not," incumbent Hata said Tuesday morning. "I have no further comments to make about this."

Hata announced his decision after the Saitama Prefectural Assembly rapped him for alleged financial links with a "Doyokai" bid-rigging consultation group of contractors that won a 81 billion yen worth of public works contracts from the prefectural government.

LDP members of the assembly alleged that Hata collected cash donations from the Doyokai-affiliated contractors by taking advantage of his alleged links with the Doyokai members.

JPC Head Kamei Supports New Party Proponent

OW1805154892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1351 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—The new head of the Japan Productivity Center (JPC) Monday expressed his support of Morihiro Hosokawa, former governor of Kumamoto Prefecture, who made public a plan early in the month to form a new political party to generate a new current of politics.

Masao Kamei, head of the JPC, told reporters that he will present a united front with Hosokawa in pushing for administrative and political reform, wherever possible.

Kamei, also director and top adviser, Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., stressed the need for administrative reform, covering deregulation, and political reform to enhance the productivity of agriculture, commerce and service industries, which is relatively low, compared with that of manufacturing industries.

Akio Morita Denies Role in New Political Party

OW1905083592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., flatly denied Tuesday recent news reports that he is involved in a new political party planned by a former conservative member of the House of Councillors.

"I have no interest at all in political activities, although I have participated in a study meeting attended by senior members of the (ruling) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) over the last 15 years," said Morita, who is a vice chairman of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Morita made the remark in response to the reports that he was involved in the formation of a new political party being launched by Morihiro Hosokawa, a former LDP member of the upper house and former governor of Kumamoto Prefecture.

"I was really surprised by reports of my involvement in the plan. Mr. Hosokawa is a friend of mine but we live in different worlds," he added.

Hata Welcomes Yen's Upswing Against Dollar

OW1905025992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata on Tuesday welcomed the yen's upswing against the U.S. dollar in the past few days, saying the currency market is moving in a "desirable direction."

Hata told a press conference following a regular cabinet meeting that the yen's gradual climb against the dollar is internationally supported.

Asked if the dollar would further decline to around 125 yen, the level the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries endorsed at a meeting of their finance ministers and central bankers in January, Hata said, "a steady rise of the yen is desirable."

He said the G-7 agreement at the end of April that gave mild support to the yen's appreciation as a way of trimming Japan's growing trade surplus is showing its effect in the market.

The latest upsurge of the yen seems to have been triggered by U.S. Treasury Undersecretary David Mulford's recent remarks indicating the United States also wants the yen to strengthen, Hata said.

Hata said the Finance Ministry will give "cautious consideration" to the issue of whether to allow the funds held in postal insurance schemes to be invested in stocks.

Hata was responding to a question about a news report that the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is planning to ask the Finance Ministry to give the go-ahead to stock investments using the money collected through postal insurance plans.

Such a step has been rejected for a long time since stock investments do not guarantee the return of the capital, he said.

Fund management using such public funds should be regarded differently from fund management in the private sector, he said.

"It's a question that should be given cautious consideration," Hata said.

Economists Surveyed on Money Supply Growth

OW1905073392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Tokyo economists believe Japan's broad money supply posted slow growth again in April.

The economists at 20 major financial institutions surveyed by KYODO News Service put the year-on-year growth in the benchmark M2—cash in circulation and demand and time deposits—plus certificates of deposit (CDs) in April at an average 1.8 percent.

The economists agreed that the pace of money supply expansion remained very slow in April in continuation of a recent trend despite the cut in the official discount rate on April 1.

The projections ranged from 0.9 percent to 2.1 percent, with 18 companies forecasting figures between 1.7 and 2.1 percent.

The growth in broad money supply remained below 2 percent in the first three months of 1992, with the average at 1.7 percent.

It grew 1.8 percent in March.

While 12 of the 20 companies look for growth above the March figure, economists say that was primarily because of a sharp decline in the April 1991 growth rate to 3.8 percent, from 5.1 percent the previous month.

"It was only a statistical quirk, and anything but a substantial recovery in the money supply," said an economist at Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co.

An economist at the Industrial Bank of Japan said, "the money supply growth will remain sluggish for the time being in line with the continued weakness of corporate demand for capital.

"That will underline the fact that the economy will be limping well into the second half of 1992," he said.

Merrill Lynch Japan sees a possibility that money supply growth could slide to the negative side by the year's end.

"Bank lending posted another record low expansion in April, and that means money supply growth in the month shrank from March," an analyst at Merrill Lynch said.

The firm projected a 0.9 percent year-on-year growth in the broad money supply in April, the lowest figure among the 20.

FTC Decides Not To Prosecute Bid Riggers

OW1505134892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—The Fair Trade Commission (FTC) has decided not to criminally prosecute 66 construction companies on charges of rigging bids for 81 billion yen worth of public work projects in Saitama Prefecture, commission officials said Friday.

The officials said the 66 companies, which had set up the now disbanded Saitama "Doyokai" Group for bid rigging consultations, violated Article 3 of the antimonopoly law banning unfair business practices.

The group disintegrated in June 1991, after media disclosures of its bid rigging practices stirred a demand for the trade watchdog body to penalize its members.

They said the FTC could not gather sufficient evidence to incriminate these contractors, which included such leading companies as Kajima Corp., Taisei Corp., Tobishima Corp., and Kumagai Gumi Co.

It instead issued a recommendation to the 66 companies ordering them not to repeat similar violations in the future, the officials said.

The officials said FTC investigators found that since 1988, Doyokai members submitted documents to the group's secretariat identifying the public works contracts in Saitama Prefecture they wanted to win.

They said Doyokai members held consultation meetings at which members rigged bids and determined who would be the successful bidders so that the winners could submit bids that would fall into the price range the prefecture had set and quietly leaked to a Doyokai Group leader.

When Doyokai members could not iron out differences over successful bids, nine representative members would intervene and designate the successful bidders, the officials said.

The Doyokai was established 1972. The FTC said its investigation focused on bid rigging on projects worth 82 billion yen for which the Saitama Prefectural Government had signed contracts since 1988.

The group won the bids for projects totaling 81 billion yen, more than 95 percent of the prefecture's total contracts, the officials said.

The FTC raided the offices and branches of the companies in May 1991 and seized documents for evidence.

Ryukoku University Prof. Hiroshi Okumura told KYODO News Service the decision not to prosecute the 66 companies gave the impression that the FTC gave in to pressure from politicians with financial links to the construction industry.

The FTC's recommendation ordering them not to repeat the offenses would have only the "insufficient effect" of scaring the contractors away from future bid rigging, he said.

FTC Chairman Setsuo Umezawa earlier pledged "to actively press criminal charges against vicious violators of the antimonopoly law."

The FTC has announced it would actively prosecute violators of the law after the structural impediment initiative (SII) talks with U.S.trade negotiators, who argued such practices run counter to the interests of Japanese consumers.

Last November, the FTC prosecuted the makers of plastic wrapping materials for forming price cartels by using laws allowing it to press criminal charges for the first time in 17 years.

Over the past three months, the FTC has consulted with the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' office over whether to prosecute the 66 Doyokai members.

Labor Receives Average Yearly Wage Hike of 4.92%

OW1905113192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Organized labor in Japan received an average 4.92 percent wage hike this spring, falling below 5.0 percent for the first time in four years, the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren) reported Tuesday.

Nikkeiren said the figure was based on a survey of 319 major corporations in the 24 main industries.

Last year's average wage hike was 5.6 percent, it said.

The federation said the smaller rise was the most reasonable choice of both sides, taking into consideration such vital factors as labor-management relations and the prevailing economic environment.

Only 10 out of 24 industries surveyed offered wage increases exceeding 5.0 percent, less than 50 percent compared with last year, it said.

Workers in commercial and distribution industries obtained the highest average wage hike of 5.88 percent, while those in the steel industry received the lowest raise of 3.65 percent.

Nikkeiren said workers at 527 enterprises with less than 500 workers won an average raise of 4.96 percent.

Majority of Medium, Small Firms Lack Engineers

OW1905081192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—A majority of medium-sized and small Japanese manufacturing companies lack engineers due to a surge in the quality of technology, the Labor Ministry said in a survey released Tuesday.

The survey quoted 67 percent of the companies as saying they had a shortage of engineers.

The survey, conducted by the ministry last September, covered 4,500 private manufacturing firms, of which 3,742 or 83.2 percent responded.

On quality, 35.6 percent said they could not employ enough engineers with strong ability to cope with mechanics and to design mechanical equipment.

The survey touched on workers who had the basic engineering knowledge, saying 70.9 percent of the companies lacked such workers.

Large parent companies are asking smaller manufacturing businesses to make more high-tech goods, causing the shortage of engineers and engineering-skilled workers, a ministry official said.

Of the companies surveyed, 63.5 percent said they plan to have training programs for engineers.

Only 29.3 percent of the companies surveyed have introduced industrial robots, numerically controlled lathes and other modern engineering machines in their plans.

Of the companies answering the survey, 37.2 percent receive orders from several larger companies and 27 percent had orders from just one larger company.

Committee To Urge Miyazawa To Attend Summit

OW1905083492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—An enviroment panel in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed

Tuesday to urge Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to attend the Earth Summit June 3-14 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, party officials said.

The LDP's committee on global environment members unanimously endorsed the resolution at a meeting.

Committee Chairman Masahisa Aoki, a one-time Environment Agency head, will convey the resolution to Miyazawa at a meeting Friday of cabinet ministers in charge of environment matters.

Miyazawa has indicated he wants to attend the Earth Summit, officially known as the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, but needs to coordinate his busy Diet-related schedule to set aside time for the meeting.

The opposition-controlled House of Councillors, nearing the end of its current regular Diet session June 21, is to call a vote on a crucial bill to allow the government to send troops overseas to join UN peacekeeping operations.

Prospects for passage of the bill are cloudy as the No. 1 opposition party, the Social Democratic Party, threatens to oppose it.

Among major economic powers, Japan alone has not yet pledged to send its head of government to the earth summit, officials said.

U.S. President George Bush last week announced his decision to attend the summit.

Aid Recipients Urged To Protect Environment

OW1505111092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japan should make the completion of environmental impact assessments a condition for offering Official Development Assistance (ODA) to projects in other countries, two councils said in a report Friday.

The report said that to do this Japan should establish a system to dispatch Japanese experts to developing countries to provide environmental protection training.

The Central Council for Environmental Pollution Control and the Council for Natural Environment Conservation submitted the report on Japan's ODA to Environment Agency Director General Shozaburo Nakamura.

Its main assumption is that in addition to doing environmental assessments on projects, ODA recipients should have the expertise to handle the technology to preserve the environment.

The Environment Agency will distribute the report to related agencies and ministries to press its case as well as to lay the groundwork for formulating domestic legislation on environmental assessments.

The report said developing countries must also try to help themselves as a condition to achieving international cooperation for sustainable development.

It said the environment should be a primary consideration before granting ODA and called for project options being supplied when necessary, as well as special care in making sure projects are done in accord with international standards.

The report also recommends that Japan oppose the type of compulsory relocation of residents for major dam projects such as has occurred with the Narmada Valley dam project in India. Japan suspended funding for the project following opposition from local residents in India and environmental groups in Japan.

To ensure environmental protection measures are in place, the report recommends that each ministry and agency supply progress reports on ODA projects regularly to the ministerial Committee for Global Environmental Conservation convened by the director general of the Environment Agency.

Lobby Group Urges Environment-Friendly Society

OW1805054192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0531 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 (KYODO)—An environmental lobby which includes business, industry and consumer groups called Monday for the promotion of more environmentally friendly society.

The 150-member Japan Committee for Global Environment, which also encompasses academics, members of the press, representatives of local governments, labor unions and environmental groups, issued the call in a declaration.

The main thrust of the declaration is a call for the creation of companies dedicated to environmental preservation.

The committee, which is chaired by Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa, plans to submit the declaration to the June 3-14 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Earth Summit is officially known as the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development.

The committee's adviser and the chairman of the Science Council of Japan, Jiro Kondo, will take the declaration to Rio for presentation at the June 4 "Japan Day" festivities and other functions scheduled in conjunction with the Earth Summit.

The three-part declaration includes a set of general principles for environmental preservation and an action plan for combining the two themes of environment and development.

The section on general principles calls for the promotion of companies and corporations structured to protect the environment, the development of a new environmental logic, the promotion of disarmament and an end to deliberate environmental destruction during military confrontations.

The committee's advisers include former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Saburo Okita, a former foreign minister and incumbent chairman of the Japan Branch of the Worldwide Fund for Nature.

In a press release to mark its formation in May 1991, the committee indicated it would work for the "environmentally sound and sustainable" economic development of Japan.

"At the same time, Japanese experience and technology in dealing with many of its severe environmental problems are expected to contribute to improved management of the global environment," the committee said.

North Korea

Technology Festival Aids Economic Development

SK1805154892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The national festival of science and technology, a traditional annual event in Korea, has paid off profusely in the development of the nation's economy and science and technology.

The festival is aimed at consolidating the achievements and introducing new science and technology on a wide scale. Every year from 1986, it began at industrial establishments and co-op farms throughout the country and closed in the capital after passing through cities and counties and provinces.

The festival takes the forms of public presentation of achievements in scientific researches, presentation of achievements in the introduction of new technology and technical innovation, a technical renovation prize contest and technical innovation exhibition. Not only scientists and technicians but also those interested in science and technology among workers, peasants, servicemen, teachers, students, etc. participate in it.

More than 2,460 scientific and technological papers selected in local areas were read at the recent seventh national festival of science and technology for this year.

They include wire-net cutting method under an artificial ceiling which made it possible to cut the cost of coal per ton 31 percent and raise the capacity of equipment at cutting sites 20 percent, scientific and technological papers which served for the manufacture of ths 7,007 vpn8-axle electric locomotive, the achievements in ensuring better operation of the large synchronous motor and considerably increasing the capacity of the transformer.

Highly appreciated were also researches into the distribution of sediments in the continental shelves on East Sea and into the asessment of the prospect of useful mineral resources in deposited sand, the discovery of lead and zinc seams in Komdok area by physical prospecting and its prospect, production on large pressed pipes at the 10,000-ton press, manufacture of ultra high-pressure valves and other scientific and technological papers and achievements in technical innovation.

The festival gives a powerful impetus to putting the national economy on the chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific basis.

The [words indistinct] festival 790,000 technical innovation of proposals had been introduced into production and construction throughout the country by last year.

Chuche's Importance in Scientific Research Stressed

SK1705124992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0012 GMT 14 May 92

[NODONG SINMUN 14 May special article: "The Principle Which Our Party Is Consistently Adhering to in Scientific Research Work"]

[Text] Assigned to the scientists and technicians today is an honorable and worthwhile task to develop the important scientific and technological sector to a new, high stage and to positively contribute to realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the national economy by holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new year address for this year and the historic letter sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the participants in the national scientists conference.

At present, the guarantee to successfully carry out the tasks given to the scientific research sectors and to rapidly developing the country's overall scientific technology is to thoroughly embody the principles of the scientific research work originally given by our party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Establishing chuche in the scientific research work, embodying collectivism, and combining theory and practice in production are the principles to which our party is consistently adhering.

Correctly defining and thoroughly embodying the principles that need to be maintained in the scientific research work is a fundamental question to which the party of the working class in power should pay important attention to develop science and technology. The principles which should be maintained in doing scientific research work is that it should reflect the party's and the state's attitude and position toward scientific research work and should specify the nature of the social system and natural law demand for development of science and technology. Therefore, when the party of the working class correctly defines and thoroughly embodies the principles of the scientific research work, it can develop science and technology independently in conformity with the demands of the party and the revolution and its country's realities and the popular masses' interests. It can also accelerate development of science and technology in conformity with the nature of the social system and the demand of the scientific research work itself.

In his historic letter entitled "Let Us Make a New Upturn in the Development of Science and Technology," the dear comrade leader generally systemized and formulated the principles to which our party consistently adheres in scientific research work. As the dear comrade leader taught, the principles of the scientific research work clarified by our party are to establish chuche, embody collectivism, and combine theory and practice in production in scientific research work. These are the most just principles that embody the great chuche idea and the natural demand of socialist society and are based on the scientific analysis of the mutual relationship between scientific research work and actual production.

The justness of the principles maintained by our party in scientific research work, above all, lies in the fact that this principle thoroughly embodies demands of the chuche idea. The purpose of studying and developing science lies in achieving the country's wealth, strength, and development and the people's abundant material and cultural life by solving scientific and technological problems in the revolution and construction. Therefore, in scientific research work, we should firmly adhere to the chuche-oriented view and position with which we always think and act, placing our country's revolution and our people's interests in the center as required by the chuche idea.

Scientific research work also demands high creativity. Because natural, geographical conditions vary among countries and because even the same natural law has different types of expression and application, all problems in scientific research work should be solved creatively based on each country's specific reality. Establishing chuche in scientific research work is the most correct principle which conforms with the purpose and characteristics of scientific research work.

Secondly, the justness of the principle adhered to by our party in scientific research work lies in the fact that it provides the methods to rapidly develop science and technology in conformity with socialist society's natural demands. Socialist society is a collectivist society in which all members of society are united and cooperate with one another as comrades with the same purpose and interests.

Only when the people are united socially and when they cooperate with one another can they become powerful beings who remodel and reform the world. The superiority of socialism and the source of its power lie in the fact that all members of society are united and jointly launch the revolutionary struggle and construction work as comrades.

The source of the strength which develops science and technology also stems from collectivism. However intelligent an individual may be, he can produce only an extremely limited part of the scientific and technological success achieved by mankind. Only when people unite strength and wisdom with each other and comprehensively use the scientific and technological successes historically accumulated by mankind, can they fulfill their role as the world's reformers who are actively changing the world in conformity with their demand.

This shows that we should thoroughly embody the principles of collectivism in scientific research work as well in conformity with the natural demand of socialist society so as to rapidly develop science and technology.

The justness of the principles our party maintains in scientific research work lies in the fact that they enable us to closely combine scientific research work and application in production so that we can actively accelerate both the development of science and technology and economic construction.

Scientific research work and application in production means the relationship between them in which they are inseparably linked and interact in the social production process. Therefore, when we closely combine scientific research work and application in production, we can rapidly develop science and technology and accelerate economic construction based on the results.

Meanwhile, application in production is the source and driving force of the development of science and technology and the highest criterion for verifying scientific research results. Scientific research work should be organically combined with application in production to contribute practically to solving problems for which solutions are badly needed in the revolution and construction. This also enables research results to contribute greatly to enhancing the technological revolution and the people's living standard. Thus, closely combining scientific theories with application in production is the basic demand to ensure the success of scientific research work and to accelerate the technological revolution.

The principles of scientific research work given by our party have been unified in their interrelations in their content. The principles which our party consistently maintains in scientific research work have proven themselves thoroughly in their justness and vitality through practice. The great leader, since the first day of building a new society, has made establishing chuche in scientific research work a fundamental principle. He has vigorously aroused scientists and technicians to the struggle to develop the country's science and technology independently at every stage of the revolution's development. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who upholds the lofty will of the great leader, took momentous steps, such as concentrating scientific forces, investing in the focal point of scientific research work, and dispatching scientists, technicians, and shock brigades to every necessary place, and created a shining example of highly exalting the collective strength and wisdom in the development of science and technology and of closely combining scientific theory with application in production. Our science and technology which started from scratch after the liberation has developed to such an extent that today we have a great army of able scientists and technicians armed with the chuche idea and a strong material and technological foundation and can successfully solve many difficult scientific and technological problems in carrying out socialist economic construction and technological revolution. We attribute this to our party's correctly defining in a timely manner the principles to be maintained in scientific research work and consistently implementing them.

Today we have the honorable and heavy task of successfully carrying out the three-year science and technology development plan and realizing the prospective target of scientific and technological development by the year 2000, upholding the historic letter sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the participants in the national scientists meeting. If this task is fulfilled, we can develop onto a new higher stage such important scientific and technological sectors as electronics engineering, thermal engineering, biological engineering, mechanical engineering, chemistry, and new materials research and actively push ahead with the modernization of the people's economy with modern science and technology. This will also enable our country to reach advanced international standards in major technological and economic indicators and to proudly join the rank of advanced countries in the development of science and technology.

Truly, the prospects for the scientific and technological development given by our party are resplendent, and we have ample conditions and potential to realize the grand plan for scientific and technological development and its prospective targets. We will continue to firmly and invariably adhere to and more thoroughly embody our party's principles of scientific research work, the justness and vitality of which have been confirmed through practice, so that we may successfully carry out the new task set for the science sector and rapidly advance the country's science and technology as a whole.

Scientists and technicians should first arm themselves firmly with the great chuche idea, the party's line and policy, and the spirit of collectivism. They should thoroughly oppose flunkeyism, dogmatism, and authoritarianism in scientific research. The great chuche idea, the party's line and policy, and the spirit of collectivism are the ideological foundation of our party's principles in scientific research. All scientists and technicians should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, the party's line and policy, and the spirit of collectivism and conduct practical activities so we can develop our own science and technology according to the demand of our revolution and the masses' interests.

At the same time the scientific research sector should steadily plan and conduct the organizational work to embody our party's principles of scientific research. The sector should extensively organize joint and collective research and strengthen relations and creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, scientific research organizations, and colleges.

The scientific research sector should also intensify activities of shock brigades of scientists and technicians, organize scientific research organizations to bring them closer to actual production and construction, and establish a rigorous system where only workable research results are introduced into production.

Scientists, technicians, and the scientific research sector should uphold the great leader's New Year's address and dear comrade leader's letter and thoroughly embody the principles our party maintains in scientific research so that they can successfully fulfill the new 3-year science-technology development plan and revolutionarily increase the prospects of fulfilling science-technology development by the year 2000.

South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Elected DLP Presidential Candidate

SK1905065092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, an opposition leader most of his adult life, took a giant step in his long-cherished ambition of becoming president of Korea Tuesday when he won the nomination of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP].

Kim, 65, was elected in a free election at the second DLP national convention, marred by the last minute dropout of his rival candidate, Yi Chong-chan, who has boycotted the election process citing "unfair and illegal campaign practices" by Kim and his supporters.

With 6,660 out of a possible 6,882 party delegates voting, Kim Yong-sam received 4,418 votes or 66.3 percent and Yi Chong-chan, 2,214 votes or 33.2 percent. There were 28 invalid votes and 222 abstentions.

Although Yi dropped out of the contest on Sunday, his name was still on the ballot as he did not officially withdraw his candidacy. Some 312 delegates, most of whom are believed to be Yi's supporters, failed to attend the convention.

Earlier, Kim Yong-sam vowed to win an overwhelming number of votes to tide the party over the crisis created by the withdrawal of Yi Chong-chan. Despite the absence of his competitor, however, the results of the vote appeared anything but overwhelming.

Accepting the nomination, Kim said he would forge ahead for the accomplishment of three supreme national tasks: Completion of the democratization process, realization of an advanced economy, and unification of the country.

"Now, there lies before us an important task of winning the presidential election," Kim told the cheering crowd.

"The Democratic Liberal Party will have to win the election at any cost in order to carry out unification of the country at an early date, realize full-fledged democracy in this country and take another leap forward for the nation's economy."

Kim promised that he would become the leader of the country to bring peace and unification to the entire Korean people, freedom and righteousness to every citizen, and stability and prosperity to society.

"I will lead a responsible government by forming an able and democratic administration," Kim said.

In an apparent reference to Yi Chong-chan and his supporters, Kim expressed regret that he and most DLP members could not share the place with "some of our comrades."

He urged the party to accept the situation humbly and through painful soul-searching rally for the unity and solidarity of the party.

Yi Chong-chan and his followers later issued a statement, declaring that they could not recognize Kim's nomination as the DLP's presidential candidate because the election was "null and void."

The statement, read by spokesman An Taek-su, thanked those who cast their votes for Yi despite Yi's withdrawal from the election. It reaffirmed their determination to continue their struggle under Yi's leadership for the democratization of the party and for progress.

Yi, who faces possible expulsion or forced resignation for his action "detrimental to the party," was reported earlier Tuesday as contemplating to lead his supporters out of the DLP to run for president in the December election against Kim Yong-sam and other candidates of opposition parties.

Anticipating, perhaps, rocky sailing ahead, President No Tae-u urged all members of the party to rally around the party's nominee for president and help him win the presidential election in December.

In a speech he delivered after he was chosen again as president of the party, No said the DLP should try to regain the trust of the people through painful soul searching and courageously marching ahead.

"We, the 70 million people, should build ours into a nation of freedom and democracy, a nation that earns the respect of other countries," No said.

With the spirit that helped create the DLP through a merger of parties two years ago, "we shall accomplish these tasks," No declared.

Despite the presidential appeal, some influential DLP leaders who backed Yi Chong-chan failed to attend the convention. They included advisers Chae Mun-sik and Yun Kil-chung and Reps. Pak Chol-on, Chang Kyong-u and O Yu-pang.

At the national convention, which was also attended by members of the diplomatic corps as special guests, the party re-elected Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun as co-chairmen.

President No then reappointed Kim as executive chairman.

However, No is expected to reshuffle party leadership posts before September, when the National Assembly is scheduled to convene its regular session. At that time, No could transfer the party presidency to Kim Yong-sam, sources said.

The party also adopted a message in the names of 2 million party members, appealing to the entire people of Korea, reaffirming their resolution to carry out important national tasks under the leadership of President No and candidate Kim.

YONHAP Profiles Candidate

SK1905093992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, nominated Tuesday as the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] presidential candidate, has aspired to the highest office in the land since he was first elected to the National Assembly at the age of 25 in 1954.

His prestige was injured as the presidential candidate of the ruling party by his rival for the nomination's dropping out of the race Sunday, but the nine-term lawmaker passed the first test for the December presidential election in the party convention.

Kim, often called "YS" because those are his initials, tossed aside 35 years of opposition party life in January 1990 to join the ruling party in a three-party merger that gave birth to the mammoth DLP in company with president No Tae-u and New Democratic Republican Party chief Kim Chong-pil.

He was criticized as a turncoat by the rest of the opposition for some time after the merger.

Kim entered parliament during the third national assembly and has served as floor leader five times, a party spokesman twice, head of an opposition party three times and run for president once.

He has an impressively colorful resume—youngest lawmaker, longest-serving floor leader, and youngest party president in South Korea's 40-year history.

During the dark and moody autocratic days of the 1970s, Kim made a distinctive mark on the political chronology by carrying out the democratic movement.

Thinking of the large-mindedness of Dr. Cho Pyong-ok and the impetus of U.S. President John F. Kennedy as desirable political images, Kim has passed for an excellent venturer and a matchless pusher.

He shouldered the brunt of the anti-dictatorial struggle with Kim Tae-chung, now president of the Democratic Party, challenging president Pak Chong-hui in 1974 after being elected chief of the New Democratic Party.

Kim was forced out of parliament in 1979, just before President Pak was killed. He conducted a 23-day hunger strike in 1983 and led the people's uprising in June 1987.

The severest blow was dealt to Kim twice, in 1970 and 1988.

Kim, asserting that the standard-bearer should be aged in the 40's, tasted defeat at the hands of archrival Kim Tae-chung in the second final ballot of the New Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1970.

And then, failing to iron out differences with Kim Tae-chung on choosing a single candidate from the opposition in 1987, he lost to No in a four-way race for the presidency. The fourth man was Kim Chong-pil.

In the 1988 general elections, Kim's Reunification Democratic Party trailed Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy in National Assembly seats.

In 1990, the underdog of the 1988 presidential election agreed to the three-party merger in a self-styled "country-saving great decision" participated in by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, New Democratic Republican Party and Reunification Democratic Party, saying he sought a breakthrough in the political impasse resulting from a "smaller ruling party and a larger opposition."

By doing this, YS transformed himself into the No. 2 man in the ruling party and became a presidential candidate two years later.

Born in Koje, South Kyongsang Province, in 1927, Kim is in the habit of jogging four kilometers around the hills near his home in Sangdo-tong, southern Seoul, for an hour from 5:30 each morning to keep good health.

Rain or shine, he has not skipped a day in almost 25 years, an indication of his strong will.

"We can borrow brains but not health," he likes to say. "There can be a spokesman, but not a heardsman." He means that he wants be a leader to supervise, not to do things.

He likes to do calligraphy, writing such maxims as "great roads have no curving" and "knowing ways by overcoming worldly desires," and often says the day will dawn even if the cock is throttled and cannot crow, a platitude that was in vogue during the Yushin era of President Pak Chong-hui.

A philosophy graduate from Seoul National University, Kim has written six books and translated two into Korean. He enjoys being called Kosan, which comes from his birthplace of Koje (Ko) and his political power base of Pusan (San).

His blood type is AB. His hobbies are swimming, calligraphy, jogging and mountain climbing. He stands 168.5 centimeters tall. He is Presbyterian and serves as a presbyter at Chunghyon church in Seoul.

His father is Kim Hong-cho, aged 81. He is married to Son Myong-sun, with whom he has two sons and three daughters.

Agreement Not Reached on Supplementary Accords

SK1905081992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, May 19 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea failed Tuesday to iron out differences over a proposed supplementary agreement on reconciliation reached at the 7th inter- Korean high-level talks.

The two sides promised to meet again on June 6 at Panmunjom, a South Korean delegate said.

In the 4th meeting of the Political Subcommittee of the inter- Korean high-level talks at Tongil-gak on the northern side of Panmunjom, each side came up with a draft auxiliary agreement on the implementation of reconciliation, heightening the possibility of a consensus between the two sides.

The South, which previously proposed having five separate supplementary accords, changed its mind and came up with a single unified draft, comprising seven chapters and 33 articles.

The South proposed a protocol on formation and management of the Joint Reconciliation Commission, and establishing working-level councils for legal affairs and prevention of mutual condemnation and slander, according to the delegate.

Meanwhile, liaison officials of the two sides had a telephone contact earlier in the morning, one day after the establishment of inter-Korean liaison offices at Panmunjom, to discuss procedures for the southern delegates to the Political Subcommittee to cross the Military Demarcation Line.

North Chemical Lab Included in Nuclear Inspections

SK1905015092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea will include a radio-chemical laboratory in Yongbyon, 90 kilometers north of Pyongyang, in mutual nuclear inspections with North Korea as it has been virtually proven to be a reprocessing facility by Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), government officials said Tuesday.

South Korea would closely watch if the reprocessing facility went into operation and how much plutonium was extracted through a special inspection, which can be conducted within 24 hours of a unilateral notice, they said.

The special inspection would be conducted on top of the regular inspections to be carried out once every quarter.

The government believed that North Korea had more facilities than the laboratory for tests of nuclear fuel reprocessing capability and would strengthen efforts to gather information about possibly hidden small-scale test facilities in cooperation with friendly countries, the officials said.

"North Korea may not have completed its nuclear reprocessing facility, but from the visit of Director-general Hans Blix, it has become clear that such a facility is under construction," one official said.

"The government, through mutual inspections with North Korea, will get a clear picture of the scale and capability of the reprocessing facility in Yongbyon, and then demand North Korea scrap it and halt its operation in observance of the joint declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula," he said.

The official said IAEA regulations did not provide ground for forced scrapping of a reprocessing facility.

"Therefore, the government will try hard to set up a systematic device for mutual control of nuclear reprocessing capability in the rules on mutual inspection, which South and North Korea agreed to work out by the end of this month," the official said.

South Korea and the United States also agreed on the need to produce an effective inspection system for mutual inspection of the two Koreas while Arnold Kanter, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, was here last week, he said.

Kanter and Korean officials shared the belief that special inspection should be stipulated in the rules on mutual inspection, he said.

Blix said he and senior IAEA advisers saw during their May 11-16 visit to North Korea a 5 megawatt experimental nuclear power plant in operation at the center, a 50mw nuclear power plant under construction, and an installation for chemical processing of spent fuel under construction and partly tested.

North-South Commodity Trade Jumps 29 Percent

SK1905084792 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 May 92 p 8

[Text] Commodity trade between South and North Korea in April jumped 29 percent from a year ago to $16.78 million, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Not a single north-bound shipment was made in that month, however, with the entire trade volume being South Korean imports, officials said.

About 4,760 tons of zinc ingots, valued at $6.09 million, were imported last month, pushing up the total imports of the metal in the first four months of this year to $23.67 million worth, 40 percent of South Korea's total imports from North Korea, they said.

Cement imports in April totaled 116,000 tons, or $6.01 million worth, representing 49 percent of the amount imported during all of 1991.

For the first time in inter-Korean trade, Seoul imported $817,000 worth of working clothes from Pyongyang.

Although the two-way trade in the first four month period rose 12 percent from a year ago to $65.26 million, exports by South Korea plunged 49 percent to $6.36 million, while imports jumped 28 percent to $58.9 million, they said.

ROK, PRC Business Leaders Sign Accord

SK1905042792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)—The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the largest organization of businesses in South Korea, and its Chinese counterpart, the China Association of Industrial Economics (CAIE), signed a protocol agreement on industrial cooperation Tuesday.

FKI Deputy Chairman Choe Chang-nak and CAIE Secretary-general Xia Zhiwu signed the protocol at the FKI office.

Under the protocol, the two sides will promote exchange of information and technology, particularly in the manufacturing sector. The two sides will also exchange groups of businessmen.

CAIE was established in 1988 to back up the economic opening of china. It has 391 member firms.

PRC Halts Free Entry for ROK-Flagged Ships

SK1605022492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—China has postponed its decision to grant South Korean-flag vessels unconditional permission to enter Chinese ports, shipping sources said Saturday.

Penavico, a freight-collecting company under the umbrella of the China Ocean Shipping Corp., sent a telegram to the Korea Shipowners' Association and some shipping companies Wednesday to notify them of the decision, the sources said.

On April 25, Beijing unilaterally informed Seoul that it would allow free entry of South Korean vessels into its ports beginning May 1.

The decision raised a stir among the maritime authorities and shipping firms, which formed a consensus that China was seeking free business activities for Chinese vessels in Korea.

Both Korean authorities and businesses agreed then that the government should consult with Beijing on the issue. South Korea and China do not have diplomatic relations nor a maritime agreement.

Vessels of Korean-Chinese joint ventures in Hong Kong enter ports of the two countries under flags of other nations.

Like the April 25 telegram, the May 13 cable offered no explanation for the unexpected decision, the sources said.

However, the cable appeared to confirm the belief that China was searching for mutual opening of ports with Korea by stating that free port entry of national flag-carrying vessels from "the two countries" was to be put off.

"It seems that China believes it has an edge over Korea in the shipping business and is taking offensives for free port entry," a shipping company official said.

CIS Loans To Resume After Repayment Secured

SK1905102192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Seoul, May 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will deliver the remaining part of a 3 billion-U.S.-dollar economic aid package to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) after a watertight repayment guarantee is secured on the principal and interest, a Finance Ministry official said Tuesday.

Kang Man-su, director-general for international monetary affairs, said that Korea's working-level delegation to the bilateral loan talks in Moscow from Wednesday would discuss mainly the guarantee problem with Russian officials.

A repayment guarantee could be shared among the former Soviet republics or shouldered solely by Russia, but either way it would have to be put on paper, Kang said.

He said that the government was considering postponing the payment of interest on the already extended 1 billion dollars in bank loans because the CIS was critically short of foreign currency.

The group of seven industrialized countries also are putting off repayment of loans in consideration of the situation there.

The External Economic Bank of Russia failed to remit the second interest payment for the first dispatch of 500 million dollars of bank loans. The 16.1 million dollars was due Monday.

The first tranche for the second extension of 500 million dollars in loans, 16.4 million dollars, was due but not paid Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the 10-member Korean delegation to the Korea-Russia loan talks, headed by Yi Hwan-kyun, second assistant finance minister, is in Moscow and will discuss the issue of a repayment guarantee with financial, economic and bank officials from Wednesday.

Korea so far gave the former Soviet Union 1.47 billion dollars in aid, 1 billion dollars in cash loans and 470 million dollars in export-tied loans.

KOTRA Says Mexico Investments Making 'Headway'

SK1905031292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 May 92 p 8

[Text] Korean investment in Mexico is starting to make headway in anticipation of the country's projected integration into the North American common market.

The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) indicated yesterday that some consumer electronics makers have been moving to increase production capacity in Mexico, and others plan to move their U.S. plants to the country.

The government on the other hand is studying the possibility of setting up a special industrial park for Korean investors in Mexico, the agency said.

Small- and medium-size companies are showing the keenest interest in going into Mexico in the hope of utilizing inexpensive local labor and increased access to the U.S. market, it said.

KOTRA will organize such companies into a trade mission, which is scheduled to head for Mexico next month.

It said Japanese companies are already leading in the advancement into Mexico, taking note of some expansion projects of leading auto makers in the country.

It reported that Japanese developers and petrochemical manufacturers and petrochemical manufacturers are becoming more active in investment in Mexico as well.

* Northern Economic Policy 'In the Red'

922C0148A Seoul HANGKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 15 Apr 92 p 3

[Article by reporter Chong Man-ho: "Four-Year Profit-and-Loss Account of Northern Trade Posts Red Ink"]

[Text] The northern policy which our government has pursued as one of the highest priority goals in the past four years has turned out to be in the red in terms of economic profits and losses.

The policy has produced the effect of boosting our diplomatic status and capability in the international arena. But, in export-import terms, it has turned out to be a burden which tends to increase the red in our trade account.

According to "An Evaluation of Four Years of Northern Trade," released on 14 April by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, our trade with northern countries (China, the former Soviet Union, East European countries, the three Indonesian countries, Mongolia, and Cuba) for four years from 1988 through 1991 posted a deficit of $880 million (on a customs clearance basis), with the exports and imports totalling $10,433 million and $11,313 million, respectively. For the same four-year period, the exports increased by an average rate of 38 percent each year whereas the imports increased by an average rate of 42 percent.

In 1988, the year in which northern trade began to pick up gradually, our trade account with northern countries registered a surplus of $329 million. But beginning in 1989, the trade account reverted to the red and the trend toward the red ink increased thereafter, with the deficit amounting to $299 million in 1989, $158 million in 1990, and $591 million in 1991.

From this we may draw this conclusion: at the beginning stage of northern trade, the northern countries showed their potential as a promising export market, but with trade moving into high gear, they have changed into an "import market."

Nevertheless, northern trade is still at its early stage, and it may be regarded as an important factor which has made no small contribution to the improvement of our country's trade structure.

The trade deficit with China has increased out of proportions, turning the total trade balance with the northern countries into red ink. According to the Ministry of Trade and Industry analysis, however, our exports to northern countries increased at an annual average rate of 38 percent in the past four years, far above the average growth rate of 11 percent in the total volume of our international export trade, thereby contributing to a diversification of our export markets.

According to the ministry, northern countries's share of our total export markets increased from 2.2 percent in 1987 to 5.2 percent in 1992, indicating that they were emerging as alternate markets for our exports, which preponderately depend upon the United States and Japan. Northern countries are being looked up as a hedge against recession in the United States and Japan, in view of the sustained prosperity in the exports of some of our major export items, such as textiles, electric and electronic products, and automobiles, to these countries.

In the opinion of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, despite the overall high tempo of increase in our imports from them, northern countries will be a plus to our economy because we have secured stable suppliers of raw materials in these countries. With the securing of stable suppliers, anthracite coal, crude oil, and enriched uranium supplies have been less subject to the fluctuations of world markets, and our trade with these countries has resulted in a diversification in the sources of imports for agricultural, fishery, and livestock products and machinery.

According to the ministry's assessment, our trade with northern countries has had more merits than demerits in that our country has secured a bridgehead in East Europe for advancing into the EC area, which is in the process of market integration, and has also secured new production bases for our labor-intensive industries which are losing their competitiveness. In addition, the ministry stresses that although our trade with northern countries last year was in the red overall, it has been successful as a whole in the sense that except for the deficit ($1.07 billion) with China, the trade with the rest of the northern countries was in the black.

The ministry expects our trade with northern countries to be further successful if the following complementary measures are taken: strengthening of mutually complementary relations with these countries, establishing diplomatic relations with those other northern countries with which we have no diplomatic relations, resuming credits to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and taking statutory measures to facilitate trade.

On the contrary, some critics are of the opinion that we can hardly expect a favorable change in our trade with northern countries because of the built-in structural deficit mechanisms and a number of temporary adverse factors.

According to this view, our unfavorable trade with China is partially attributed to structural factors. The major factors responsible for the deficits in our trade with China are Chinese farm and fishery products which have looks and tastes similar to our products, and her cheap industrial products the increasing demand for which we are unable to meet with our domestic products due to our inability to increase production because of the high labor cost. These factors render it difficult to expect a reduction in the red ink or conversion of the red into the black.

Critics say that we cannot be optimistic about the trade surplus with the CIS because the surplus depends on our credits provided as part of economic cooperation, and about that with East European countries because it tends to diminish. What is more, given slim chances that the political and social unrest in the CIS and East Europe will soon disappear, very few expect the present pace of increase to continue in our exports to these countries.

Considering this trend, our economic community points out that we should change our mode of approach to northern countries by placing main emphasis on practical benefits. We should make a review of item-by-item, country-by-country market conditions and look for new, more profitable methods of approach.

Table 1. Trade With Northern Countries (in millions of dollars)

Division	Export				Import			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
China	1,700	1,438	1,553	2,371	1,387	1,705	2,268	3,441
Former USSR	112	208	519	625	178	392	370	577
East Europe	126	271	541	537	89	118	213	268
Yugoslavia	17	47	214	103	17	20	42	23
Poland	27	56	113	290	15	18	91	153
Hungary	21	49	90	85	11	19	23	38
Czechoslovakia	23	79	52	21	11	24	23	32
Romania	3	0.3	22	26	23	19	3	10
Bulgaria	6	18	18	12	4	11	21	12
Others	63	46	118	204	17	47	38	41.4
Vietnam	62	45	117	199	14	42	33	41
Mongolia	blank	0.1	0.5	5	0.6	0.5	2	0.4

* Kim Tal-hyon Called North's Economic Technocrat

922C0138A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 4, Apr 92 pp 101-107

[Article by Yang Sang-won, researcher of the Research Institute for National Development: "Kim Tal-hyon, Vice Premier of the State Administration Council, the Man Representing North Korea's Contact Point on Economic Cooperation"]

[Text]**Foreword**

On the earth, there exist numerous human races, each maintaining its own system, forming its state and living its own way of life. As of March this year, the number of countries in the United Nations, the organization of international peace, had reached 175.

All these countries are striving for a peaceful life and prosperity for their peoples within the framework of their own political ideology and system.

Shaking off the fetters of the cold war that had continued since the end of World War II in 1945, they now have East-West multilateral exchanges and cooperation going between them.

In this study, we will examine facts about Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the State Administration Council, known as one of the rising stars (?) in North Korea, which is a typical closed state.

It should be noted, however, that research on North Korean personalities—like most other researches dealing with North Korea—has no data available for analysis and assessment but phenomena that have been unveiled to the outside world and, therefore, could sometimes lead to something contrary to the facts or to a shallow and superficial observation.

Major Personal Data

Currently in North Korea, people at the bottom of the social scale are gradually demanding reform and openness for more freedom and well-being, as was the case with the former Soviet Union, the country they once saw as the motherland of socialism.

These demands, mainly by technocrats, are gaining momentum in the economic sphere and, under these circumstances, new reformist forces seeking reform and change against conservatism and tradition are slowly moving into the power circles.

Especially, as Kim Chong-il—the son of Kim Il-song increasingly assured of his position as North Korea's next paramount leader—comes to the fore of governmental power, it appears that technocrats of the same generation as Kim Chong-il are slowly moving in to wield greater influence.

Kim Tal-hyon is one of them. He is 51 years old, a year older than Kim Chong-il. He was born in 1941 in North Hamgyong Province; his education to be a future leader of the North Korean society began in his childhood.

Kim is an intellectual and one of the few North Koreans who were graduated from the Albanian Institute of International Relations. While in Albania—known as the "isolated island of East Europe" until recently—he might have been taught some secret recipe of dictatorship (?) from dictator Enver Hoxha.

While no specific information of his childhood or primary and middle school days are available, the fact that he received his college education in Albania, which was then the most closed of all East European countries under one-man dictatorship, strongly suggests that his ratings were very high in party loyalty and family background.

Born an elite as a son of a cousin of Kim Il-song, Kim Tal-hyon was destined to work for the building of the Kim Il-song kingdom and show his ability in that work whether he liked it or not. Possibly it was demanded that he be groomed for the power center from his childhood.

He was still 36 when he was appointed vice president of the Academy of Social Science and began climbing the ladder of success (?) after his return from Albania. It is known that it was the starting point of a brilliant career that was to cover a broad range of major government posts.

Kim was appointed chairman of the Light Industry Committee in the following year, 1987, and chairman of the State Planning Committee in 1988.

In 1988, especially, the year of Seoul Olympics, he was promoted to an important post in the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], North Korea's supreme ruling body. He was elected to the party Central Committee at the 13th plenum of the sixth WPK Central Committee, a post which he still retains.

Kim Tal-hyon was appointed concurrently chairman of the External Economy Committee in June the same year, board chairman of the International Joint Venture General Company in September, and minister of foreign trade in October. Thus, he rose as a key economic functionary in the North Korean society.

Perhaps 1988 was a lucky year (?) in his career.

Based on the three posts he held in the State Administration Council (chairman of the External Economy Committee, board chairmen of the International Joint Venture General Company, and minister of foreign trade), Kim Tal-hyon was reelected to the ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] in 1990. He finally became vice premier of the State Administration Council in May 1990.

A man of an ever successful career, Kim Tal-hyon is known to be working extraordinarily hard to resolve the problems of the severe slump gripping the North Korean economy in recent years, the poor living conditions and the cumulative foreign debts that continue to grow.

As is known,in 1984 North Korea enacted a "joint venture law" patterned after the Chinese "law of joint venture with foreign firms" to revitalize its economy.

The revitalization measure, however, only served to attract businesses affiliated with Chongnyon and those from socialist countries such as China and the Soviet Union. It failed to generate positive responses from advanced Western capitalist nations against its original expectations because of poor investment environments, particularly the underdevelopment of social overhead capital, difficulty involving remittance of profits out of the country, and the inadequacy of legal foundations.

Thus, developing a new measure to deal with the situation seemingly became a pending task and it is possible that Kim Tal-hyon was chosen to head this project.

Kim is of average height, approximately 170 centimeters. For his overseas experience, he now has taken on the responsibility of revitalizing the economy. He is, especially, known to be proficient in English and able to read and understand the likes of NEWSWEEK and TIME magazines. It could be a factor that led to his appointment to a post of heavy responsibility like that.

Or, was it because of his smooth personality and scholarly features that would give no feeling of rejection when talking with foreigners? Or because the party and government leadership found that his outstanding diplomatic skill and refined manners will go a long way in achieving results at meetings and consultations with foreigners to attract their investments?

Anyhow, there is no question about Kim Tal-hyon being an elite of the North Korean society. Since his 1988 appointment to the heavily responsible economic post in the State Administration Council, he has steadily fulfilled his duties, his official titles remaining intact to date, a fact suggesting that he will soon be firming up his position even further as a force close to Kim Chong-il.

In addition, he is among Kim Il-song's close relatives, an extraordinarily favorable position that has prompted forecasts that he will go up all the way to premiership of the State Administration Council. Will he really turn out that way to justify these forecasts?

For a more specific estimate, let us take a look at his major activities.

Major Activities

As noted in the above, Kim Tal-hyon holds major posts in the State Administration Council—vice premier, chairman of the External Economy Committee and minister of foreign trade. His activities are not confined to the economic area, however, but extend to the political and diplomatic spheres, with his performances rated notably high.

He is one of those bearing most official titles in North Korea. They include chairman of the External Economy Committee, minister of foreign trade, board chairman of the International Joint Venture General Company of Korea, member of the WPK Central Committee, deputy to the SPA, as well as vice premier of the State Administration Council.

Following are some of his political activities as vice premier and SPA deputy:

Since he led a delegation of the Academy of Sciences to East Germany and Bulgaria in 1977, Kim has visited socialist allies almost every year on an important mission of discussing bilateral issues and promoting cooperation. He takes overseas tours routinely, sometimes in the capacity of director of the Office of Councilors of the

State Administration Council and other times as foreign trade minister. Since elected to the seventh SPA in 1982, he continued to be reelected.

As is known very well, the State Administration Council or the SPA in North Korea is nothing more than a rubber stamp agency or legislature. In Kim Tal-hyon's case, however, he is a member of the party Central Committee as well as the government and legislature, a fact that portrays him as a figure deeply trusted by Kim Il-song and his son.

The State Administration Council has 11 vice premiers and Kim Tal-hyon is one of them. Although he is not among the 23 members of the Political Bureau, he ranks 34th in the party Central Committee. So, his influence constitutes a factor that cannot be ignored after all. Especially, in the State Administration Council—which consists of 14 committees, 25 ministries, one academy, two bureaus, and one company—Kim, besides serving as vice premier, is responsible for one committee, one ministry and one company. For this fact, he attracts greater attention than anybody else.

Major Activities in the Economic Area

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon is a leading technocrat distinguishing himself in the economic area as he is in the political sphere as seen in the above.

In October 1988, he attended ceremonies marking the start of a construction project launched under a cooperation agreement with the UN Development Program (UNDP). Subsequently, he took part in the signing ceremony for a trade promotion pact between the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Peruvian Trade Committee.

In addition, in January 1989, he represented North Korea in the signing of the protocol of commodity exchange and payment with Vietnam for that year. In April the same year, he attended ceremonies marking the signing of a North Korea-China agreement on creating a trade, science and technology cooperation committee. He was present at the signing of the 1989 North Korea-USSR protocol on commodity exchange and payments in May, and at a reception by Kim Il-song for the director general of the UN Industrial Development Organization and his party in August. In October through November the same year, a North Korean economic delegation led by him toured Western countries including Switzerland and Italy. He also attended in November the fourth meeting of the board of directors of the International Joint Venture General Company of Korea as chairman of the board.

Continuing his economic activities into 1990, Kim Tal-hyon signed the protocol of the fourth meeting of the North Korea-Pakistan Government-level joint economic committee; held talks with a science and technology cooperation delegation of the Chinese State Council, and led a government economic delegation in a visit to Libya.

In 1991, he attended ceremonies marking the completion of an Academy of Agricultural Science rice breeding facility and a Pyongyang Research Institute on Vegetables, both connected with a UNDP cooperation program; delivered a congratulatory speech at the inauguration of a Hamhung chemical joint venture plant of the International Chemical Synthetics Company; presided over the fifth meeting of the board of directors of the International Joint Venture General Company; took part in a UNDP coordinators meeting for the Northeast Asia and adjacent regions, and visited Pakistan as head of an economic delegation. Thus, as he broadened the sphere of his activities at home and abroad, his role in the economic area has become increasingly conspicuous. This year, too, he has been publicly seen in major events with no exception; as a typical example, he led a North Korean economic delegation to Egypt in March. All this suggests that in the external economic sphere, too, Kim Tal-hyon seemingly is a central core figure surpassing Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam in standing.

Major International Activities

Kim Tal-hyon invariably accompanies Kim Il-song in his visits to foreign countries and attends his receptions for visiting foreign delegations. Besides, he personally receives visiting foreign delegations, and himself visits foreign countries as head of a North Korean Government delegation. Thus, a look at his international activities indicates that Kim Tal-hyon is performing an increasingly important role in the external economic sphere.

He accompanied Kim Il-song in the latter's June, 1988, visit to Mongolia as an economic minister. He was also present when Kim Il-song received the Czechoslovak president. In addition, he personally received and held talks with visiting foreign delegations on countless occasions—among them, a Cuban vice president and a Cuban Sugar Industry Ministry delegation (first vice president), a Cuban Government metal and machine industry delegation, an economic delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, an economic delegation of the Republic of Cuba, and a trade delegation of the Czechoslovak Government.

He also visited foreign countries as head of a government delegation on many occasions. Beginning with the Soviet Union in July 1989, he visited, for example, Nicaragua, Cuba, Peru and Iran. In May 1991, he toured Southeast Asian countries and, in a series of meetings with their leaders—among them President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, Thai Prime Minister (Anand Panyarachun) and Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong—he discussed improvement of relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and imports of rice and rubber imports, according to reports.

Meanwhile, Kim Tal-hyon is known as one of the few North Korean experts on East European bloc nations. As soon as he was appointed vice president of the Academy of Sciences in 1977, he visited East Germany and

Bulgaria as head of an Academy delegation, strongly demonstrating his expertise on East European affairs. Later in 1984, he, leading a government economic delegation, visited Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and East Germany, further enhancing his image as an authority on East Europe. Not only that but, whenever an East European president or government delegation visits North Korea and meets with Kim Il-song, Kim Tal-hyon is also invariably present at the receptions. Moreover, Kim Tal-hyon personally receives and talks with such delegations, amply demonstrating his solid position as an East Europe expert.

Also noteworthy is the fact that he is known to be in amicable relationship with Kim Pyong-il, ambassador to Bulgaria and Kim Chong-il's younger half brother. Perhaps it is because Kim Tal-hyon, educated in Albania, and Kim Pyong-il share a feeling of sympathy as former students in East Europe.

Other Activities

Kim Tal-hyon seems to be conspicuously active not only in the political, economic and international spheres but in other areas, too. To prove it, he is seen publicly in various kinds of banquets and other events of a diplomatic nature.

He attends diplomatic banquets held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as film shows and other parties hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade for foreign embassy trade representatives. He also visited the Soviet Embassy to express his condolences for victims in a railway accident in the Ural region. Thus, he is giving full play to his ability as a leading technocrat in North Korea not only in the economic and external fields but other areas as well. In view of the extensive scope of his activities, it is possible that the powers he wields are broader than are thought.

Finally, there is one thing that should be made clear here. It is about another personality of the same name.

This man is the late chairman of the North Korea Chondogyo Young Friends Party, born in July 1884 in North Hamgyong Province and purged in 1958.

He became chairman in February 1946 of that party founded to erase the traditions of Chondogyo as a native religion. Since the "Rekindle 1 March Movement," which was a North-South reunification movement in 1948, he became a tool of the Kim Il-song dynasty but was eventually purged after used by the North Korean leadership.

Overall Assessment

As seen in the above, it can be said that Kim Tal-hyon is a rising force (?) in his fifties, who is distinguishing himself in various areas of government, party and legislative activities. There are many doubts about the reliability of information available about him, and as to whether he will really be able to move into the limelight as a candidate for next premiership as we know—or more precisely, as we are guessing. Nevertheless, he is no doubt an outstanding figure.

We might yet be too optimistic about the future of Kim Tal-hyon for his scholarly features, wide knowledge, amicable personal relations, plus the special status as Kim Il-song's relative.

With the start of a Kim Chong-il era seemingly drawing closer, if picked as a member of the Kim Chong-il personal guard or core force, Kim Tal-hyon's future will certainly be a bright one.

Considering realities facing North Korea and the extremely grave economic slump it apparently is in, it seems that Kim Tal-hyon is basically better qualified than anyone else for climbing the ladder of success swiftly. Therefore, how things will turn out with him will be noteworthy.

Information used in this study, unlike what was known to date, might perhaps be overrating Kim Tal-hyon. If the truth about him should turn out to be something different, I would have no one but myself to blame, thinking that the entire responsibility rests with me—and the shortcomings in my thinking and knowledge.

Overall, it can be said that Kim Tal-hyon is certainly a man they need in North Korean society. If an economic expert and authority on East Europe like him should come up as a North Korean leader, it will, in my assessment, function as a positive factor for North-South Korean economic intercourse, namely, North Korea's reform and opening-up. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to keep a close eye on his movements.

Table 1. Brief History of Kim Tal-hyon

Date	Description
Jan 1941	born in N. Hamgyong Province
[unspecified]	graduated, Albania Inst. of Intntl Relations
Nov 1977	vice president, Academy of Sciences
Feb 1982	deputy to 7th SPA
Aug 1984	director, Office of Councilors, State Admin Council
Nov 1986	deputy to 8th SPA
Mar 1987	chmn, Light & Chemical Industry Committee (- Feb 88)
Feb 1988	chmn, the State Planning Committee (- Jun 88)
Mar 1988	member, WPK CC (13th plenum of 6th CC) (incumbent)
Jun 1988	chmn, External Economy Committee (incumbent)
Sep 1988	board chmn, Intntl Joint Venture General Co. (incumbent)
Oct 1988	minister of foreign trade, concurrent (incumbent)
Apr 1990	deputy to 9th SPA (incumbent)
May 1990	vice premier(incumbent)

* Rumors of Kim Chong-il's 'Womanizing' Detailed

922C0143 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 12 Apr 92 pp 74-77

[Article by Yi Ki-pong, former senior researcher at the International Affairs Research Center: "Kim Chong-il's Pathological Womanizing"]

[Text] Rumors that the private life (particularly relations with women) of North Korean President Kim Il-song's son Kim Chong-il was promiscuous have been bruited about from time to time since around the mid-1970's. The origin of these rumors about Kim Chong-il's licentious disposition has been none other than the Pyongyang intelligentsia. It is the unanimous verdict of people who have had contacts with him. Therefore, such rumors probably cannot be viewed as groundless slander and vilification.

Moreover, Kim Chong-il discarded his first wife, whom he already married in his mid-twenties, and was formally married twice. From this kind of fact one can envisage his stormy family life.

There is also the testimony of the couple Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui. "Kim Chong-il has parties almost every night with his high-ranking cadre confidants and croons Japanese songs and South Korean pop songs. Sometimes he even calls in foreign women and has nude shows," Sin and Choe revealed.

Such rumors and statements have been recently buttressed by the experiences of third-country women. The Japanese magazine BUNGEI SHUNJU (May 1991 issue) carried the experiences of three Japanese women who went to Pyongyang in 1982 with the purpose of earning some money. They were mobilized for a Kim Chong-il private party with another Thai woman and served drinks to the finicky Kim Chong-il.

In the contributed article about her experiences carried in that magazine, one of those Japanese women had this to say. "The party began in the middle of the day and was completely dominated by Kim Chong-il. He and the other cadres unexpectedly crooned "Farewell Rabaul," a Japanese Army song during the Pacific war. Kim Chong-il, who was flushed with drink, personally directed the chamber orchestra and distributed crisp $100 bills to the foreign hostesses who had waited on them. (Choe Un-hui stated that Kim Chong-il had personally directed the chamber orchestra frequently.)

The Japanese woman also recounts her experiences like this: "At the party a young Korean girl who looked pure and fresh as a daisy greeted Kim Chong-il and sat down beside him. She was serving him but he ignored her. With a whiskey glass in one hand and a cigarette in the other, he turned to me, asked me to feed him, and opened his mouth. I was flustered for a moment, but the other people there urged me to go ahead, so I cut some fish with a knife and fork and fed it to him."

This Japanese woman several months later returned to Pyongyang and this is how she relates her second meeting with Kim Chong-il. "I received Kim Chong-il's special invitation and went to his private residence. The air was redolent with a strong smell of whiskey when I entered the foyer. Several people had already collapsed on the sofa. Kim Chong-il called me "mama-san" and had me sit beside him (on his right). On his left was sitting the same young girl who had seemed so pure and fresh when I saw her at the party the last time. She now looked exhausted. Her freshness was gone and she appeared thin and haggard. What surprised me was that this young leader's eyes were filled with eye-wax, as if he had not even washed his face. He had one hand on the girl's knee and was fondling my knee with the other hand.... He said he would give me 100 million yen and a Benz automobile if I would stay there and live. Then he started to sing to himself the Japanese Army song "Farewell Rabaul" and suddenly rolled off the chair to the floor. Right after that, the party ended in a commotion. One day in December I parted from him for the last time."

At the party to celebrate his 50th birthday, Kim Chong-il brought in the beautiful new singer Takara Hidomi (19) and had her sing him festive songs. He personally handed her a bouquet. (SHUKAN JIJI, 7 March)

On the other hand, defectors to the South have stated that Kim Chong-il organized "pleasure teams." They are composed of beautiful girls who have been trained in various techniques—they have been sent abroad to study in Hong Kong and Macao—and he keeps them at his side so he can be served physically and mentally.

Also, foreign press agencies report: "It is known that Kim Chong-il, who is more addicted to sensual pleasures than to politics, suffers from incurable epilepsy, which is known only to a few confidants." (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 6 May 1991)

Kim Chong-il's loose life began to be known to North Korean society in 1966. He was 24. At that time, he was an officer assigned to the government's Guard General Bureau, which was charged with responsibility for protecting Kim Il-song, and he wore the uniform of a Korean People's Army (KPA) major. At that time, the Director of the Guard General Bureau was O Paek-nyong, who had been a partisan and Kim Il-song's comrade-in-arms. At that time, the expression "Am I your aide?" was popular in North Korea. It was understood that this was what O Paek-nyong—angered by Kim Chong-il's arrogant and impudent attitude—asked Kim Chong-il.

In 1966 Kim Chong-il married Hong Il-chon (the daughter of a deceased revolutionary). He had affairs with other women (mainly actresses) and was wont to beat his wife, however. Senior Colonel Chu Tae-sik, who held the next higher rank above Kim Chong-il, advised him several times, "You must maintain your dignity and prestige." But it was to no avail. Finally, one of the many women Kim Chong-il had seduced and discarded, a solo singer with the Pyongyang Art Troupe, left a suicide note and drowned herself in the Taedong River. Her parents filed a grievance through the party apparatus, causing an uproar. The dead daughter was their only child.

Senior Colonel Chu Tae-sik had a tough time smoothing over this incident. But Kim Chong-il was still indulging himself with women, as though nothing had happened. Senior Colonel Chu Tae-sik could not take it any longer and formally took the problem to the General Guard Bureau party meeting. The intent was to call Kim Chong-il's attention to the matter as a group. Chu Tae-sik, as the graduate of an academy for the children of deceased revolutionaries, was a man of some confidence. His father had died while participating in the partisan movement in Manchuria in the 1930's. After the liberation, if one was not from that kind of family background, one could not go to an academy for the children of deceased revolutionaries and become a high-ranking officer of the Guard General Bureau.

Senior Colonel Chu Tae-sik's plan went awry, however. At the Guard General Bureau party meeting, which was held in strict secrecy, the predominant sentiment was to ignore the issue, and the members hushed it up. In short, they figured Comrade Premier (Kim Il-song) already knows all about it, so what good will it do for us to make a fuss about it? Comrade Premier should have an idea, so let us wait for him to deal with it.

A few days later, in the evening, Kim Chong-il asked Senior Colonel Chu Tae-sik got into a car with him, and they drove out to the foot of Mt. Taesong on the outskirts of Pyongyang. Kim Chong-il demanded of Chu Tae-sik, "Why are you interfering in my private life, which has nothing at all to do with matters of political ideology, disgracing me by revealing things to outsiders?"

Chu Tae-sik was not repentant. Instead, he launched into an explanation and started counseling Kim Chong-il, who cursed him saying, "You bastard, you are a counterrevolutionary saboteur trying to destroy the heart of the Guard General Bureau." Then Kim Chong-il killed him. The Guard General Bureau was thrown into utter turmoil. Of course, even Kim Il-song learned about it.

With one word from Kim Il-song everything calmed down, however. An incident was fabricated and published in the PIMIL TONGSIN (Secret Communications). It said: "Chu Tae-sik was bribed by the U.S. imperialists spy apparatus which had infiltrated into the republic. He was caught and executed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, an officer of the guards, who caught him gathering military intelligence at the strategic encampment at Mt. Taesong."

PIMIL TONGSIN keeps party cadres and administrative senior cadre informed of news and various incidents and events that have occurred in North Korea and in international society that are not to be revealed to the general populace. It is for reference in party policy making and policy implementation. Even the PIMIL TONGSIN, which should inform people of the facts as they actually are, distorted the facts. At that time, the truth of the incident was known to many in North Korea, however.

The author learned of this incident from discussions with Kang Tae-chin, a high-level anti-South Korean agent from North Korea who defected to the South in late July 1967. Kang was a high-ranking cadre (a senior colonel) in the Counter-Espionage Bureau of the Public Security Ministry (North Korea's secret police organ). He had served as the Public Security department director (police chief) in the Ullyul-gun, South Hwanghae Province and guidance officer of the Administrative Department of the Party Central Committee. At the recommendation of Yim Chun-chu, the deputy director of the Party Central Committee Liaison Department, Kang was selected to be an anti-South Korean agent. He personally met Kim Il-song and received his encouragement. Kang was ordered to set up a base of operations in Kochang, North Cholla Province, his native place, and to build up an underground party there. He was dispatched several times to South Korea and turned himself in during one of his operations.

After Kang surrendered, a domestic daily newspaper serialized his experiences in North Korea and published a book under the title *I Was a North Korean Puppet Counterespionage Officer*. Here Kang introduced only the details of secret police work conducted in North Korea and the details of his operations in the South. At that time, Kim Chong-il had not yet surfaced in North Korea. In spring of 1971 the author had a long interview with Kang and while gathering sundry information on the situation in the North heard the story of Kim Chong-il.

Kang revealed that when he was serving at the Changjon-dong safehouse in Pyongyang in early July 1967 he had heard from Kim Pyong-kon, deputy director of the Party Central Committee Liaison Department (the successor to Yim Chun-chu, who had been promoted to director) and concurrently South Cholla Section Chief and from guidance officer Chong Nam-chol that the premier's son had killed Senior Colonel Chu Tae-sik. They were also deploring the fact that Kim Chong-il had divorced his wife and was seducing women and engaging in many reprehensible acts.

Where did Kim Chong-il's loose sexual morals come from? First we can list Kim Il-song's womanizing and Kim Chong-il's hapless growing-up process, which stemmed from that. From the time Kim Il-song became the absolute ruler of North Korea after the liberation on 15 August 1945, he abused his wife Kim Chong-suk (Kim Chong-il's natural mother). She had been his subordinate in the guerrilla days and his wife in the mountains. He philandered with the modern women around him who had breeding and beauty.

Kim Il-song could not help but grow to dislike Kim Chong-suk, but she was different from ordinary women.

In a word she was a "tough cookie." Kim Chong-suk had grown up risking her life as a guerrilla for nearly ten years and she was not the least bit feminine. She was short, her face was a mass of freckles, her nose was flat, and she had a large mouth. It is believed that Kim Chong-il's short build results from his taking after his natural mother.

Finally, under the abuse of her husband, Kim Chong-suk died suddenly at the young age of 32. There were various rumors about her death. One story said that Kim Il-song had shot her to death with his pistol. Another said she had been poisoned. The official announcement of the North Korean authorities said it was "a heart attack." (There is credible eyewitness testimony concerning the pistol-killing story.) Kim Il-song married Kim Song-ae (real name Kim Song-pal, his present wife), his beautiful secretary 20 years his junior, who seems to have been waiting in the wings. She was then pregnant with Kim Il-song's son (Kim Pyong-il, currently ambassador to Bulgaria). Kim Chong-il was seven or eight years old at the time. Consequently, Kim Chong-il at the depths of his consciousness grew up with resentment toward his father and pretty women and pity for his pathetic mother. This is apparent from the fact that from the time Kim Chong-il appeared as the successor in the early 1970's, he vigorously launched an idolization campaign for his natural mother Kim Chong-suk as the "Mother of the Revolution." Until that time, Kim Chong-suk had not even been ranked properly among the revolutionaries in North Korea.

Maybe Kim Chong-il knew the secret that Kim Chong-suk might have been killed. From this point of view, one cannot exclude the possibility that the choice of Kim Chong-il as the successor was not Kim Il-song's original intention. It might have come because of Kim Chong-il's antagonistic "volunteering." Actually, the blueprint for the succession suddenly shifted from Kim Il-song's younger brother Kim Yong-chu (director of the Central Committee Department of Organization and Guidance), the initial choice (until the late 1960's), to Kim Chong-il. One can hypothesize that Kim Il-song's initial preference would have been to pick his brother Kim Yong-chu—a veteran party official with sound human relations within the party—or Kim Pyong-il, the son of his second wife, who was superior to Kim Chong-il in various ways, but he was taken advantage of by Kim Chong-il and had no choice in the matter.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-chu's sudden dismissal from the power structure in the early 1970's stemmed from the fact that Kim Chong-il resurfaced the issue of Kim Yong-chu's weakness at the end of the Japanese imperialist period (he was captured by the Japanese Army and for a time served as an interpreter with the Japanese Gwangdong Army).

In short, Kim Chong-il's dissolute relations with women may be regarded as a manifestation of sadism deriving from his defiance toward his father, who abused and caused the death of his natural mother, and a persecution complex and revenge psychology. Kim Chong-il's legal wife is Kim Hye-suk (45, the bereaved daughter of a revolutionary), whom he married in 1973. They have a 14-year-old son and a 12-year-old daughter.

Kim Chong-il's half-brothers and sisters number four, including Kim Pyong-il, the son of Kim Song-ae. There are, however, rumors that there are other half-brothers and sisters who are not exposed to the public and rumors that Kim Chong-il has other illegitimate children from his mistresses. Also, there are several grown children of his uncle, Kim Yong-chu. In the future, should the charisma of Kim Chong-il weaken because of the death of Kim Il-song and various other factors, such complicated family relations will come to have major significance. In the mid 1980's Kim Chong-il told Chang Song-taek (47), the husband of his older sister Kim Kyong-hui, the daughter of Kim Chong-suk, "You are the only person I can trust." We can say that the fact that Kim has appointed Chang to important positions (senior guidance officer in the State Security Ministry, head of the 3 Revolutions Teams, and the official title of Department Director in the Central Committee) stems from such circumstances.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Farm Agencies Encouraged To Invest in SRV

BK1405091492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 14 May 92

[Text] The government encourages subsidiary companies of agricultural agencies to invest in Vietnam, particularly in paddy cultivation. Agriculture Minister Datuk Sri Sanusi Junid says this will not only help to enhance relations between the two countries but will also benefit Vietnam in terms of transfer of agricultural technology. The allocation of 10,000 hectares of land for paddy cultivation to Malaysia has showed Vietnam's seriousness in seeking its cooperation.

Datuk Sanusi said this to reporters after opening an exhibition on Malaysia's [words indistinct] and launching a new logo for the Drainage and Irrigation Department in Kuala Lumpur. He said Malaysia would teach Vietnamese farmers on methods of paddy cultivation used in the country.

Mr. Sanusi also said rice millers in the country are encouraged to move their operations to Vietnam in view of demands for such facilities. Malaysia started importing rice from Vietnam two years ago to supplement the local production in meeting the country's demand.

Computer Naval Exercises With Singapore Begin

BK1805141592 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 May 92 p 4

[Text] Lumut, Fri. —The Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) and the Singapore Navy today began their first joint computer naval exercises at the Lumut Naval Base here.

The naval exercises do away with the need for warships and sailors from both countries as it is simulated on computer at the RMN's Maritime Tactical Centre (Pustakmar).

The naval exercises codenamed "Malapura 7/92" involving 40 officers and men each from RMN and RSN [Republic Singapore Navy] ends on May 27. The last joint exercise was in 1989.

Armada commander Laksamana Muda [Rear Admiral] Datuk Yaacob Haji Daud said the joint exercises would develop better understanding, rapport, and working relationship between the two navies.

"We have conducted six joint naval exercises before this but they were held in the open sea which limited our training plans," he said when launching "Maiapura 7/92" exercise.

Among those who attended the ceremony wer the RSN's command team chief, Squadron 192 commander Lt Col Tan Peng Yong.

Yaacob said the computer war games stressed strategy and were not limited as the officers could carry out various strategies without endangering the lives of the sailors.

The exercises are a combined tactical naval war game using the computer-assisted Action Speed Tactical Trainer at Pustakmar.

"We hope to carry out more computer war games with the RSN from next year," he said, adding the joint exercises would develop common operating procedures and naval techniques.

In a statement, the RMN said the exercise would place emphasis on training RMN and RSN participants in the naval planning process and war gaming.

Deputy Minister Optimistic Over Growth Target

BK1605093492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0836 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia can achieve a growth target of 8.7 percent this year, Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry Chua Jui Meng said Saturday.

Although the country might not record the high growth rates of the 1988-1990 period which averaged more than nine percent annually, it was confident of continuing its growth pattern, he added.

"However, we have to revise downward to 8.7 percent, while still emphasising on the private sector which has so far shown a healthy growth," he told reporters after opening the first world Tong On convention here.

The one-day convention, attended by about 100 Tong On descendants from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, China, the United States, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Brazil, Chile, Surinam, and Australia, was aimed at strengthening fraternal ties through trade and investment.

Chua's statement was in response to newspaper reports Saturday that it would be difficult for the country to achieve the forecasted growth rate this year.

The reports said although Malaysia was a top performer, the country might not be able to achieve the target.

Chua said people with a pessimistic view of the country's growth, should consider the short-, medium-, and long-term macro objectives of the government instead of making a short term comparison.

He added that these people adopted a mentality that everything that goes up must come down, forgetting that despite this, newly industrialised countries could sustain high growth rates for almost 10 years.

Chua said the country's confidence was based on strong local and foreign investments and the switch from the pre-1986 trend of depending on foreign loans to develop the economy to direct foreign investments.

He also expressed confidence that the industrial sector would perform well this year. He said investments totalling M [Malaysian] $28 billion (U.S. $11.2 billion) were approved last year, exceeding by but percent the average of M $ 16 billion (U.S. $6.4 billion) annually targetted under the sixth Malaysia plan. [sentence as received]

For the first three months of this year alone, M $8.68 billion (U.S. $3.47 billion) in local and foreign investments were approved. This did not include investments in small and medium scale industries which did not need approval under the Industrial Coordination Act.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Receives Credentials of New Envoys

Japanese Representative

BK1505103692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 May 92

[Excerpt] At 1000 on 14 May at Khemarin Palace, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, granted an audience to His Excellency [H.E.] Yukio Imagawa, who came to present his credentials as the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Japan to the SNC. [passage omitted]

Romanian Representative

BK1605102792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] At 1100 on 15 May at Khemarin Palace, His Excellency [H.E.] Petre Mateescu, Romanian diplomat, presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Cambodia to His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk warmly welcomed the diplomatic mission of H.E. Petre Mateescu in Cambodia. He added that on behalf of the Supreme National Council and the Cambodian people, he would create favorable conditions for the success of the mission for the benefit of the two countries and people who for a long time have had good relations.

Replying, H.E. Petre Mateescu affirmed that he would do his best to successfully fulfill his diplomatic mission in Cambodia and to restore, reconsolidate, and expand the solidarity and friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Khmer Rouge Radio Affirms Stance on Phase Two

BK1805100192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 May 92

["Station analysis: Phase Two of the Cease-Fire Should Be Stressed Again and Again in Order To Avoid Misunderstanding"]

[Text] First of all we would like to stress that the Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces are happy to welcome to Cambodia the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and hope that UNTAC adheres to a neutral stance and correctly implements the Paris agreement. It is in this spirit that the Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia radio [VGNUFC] would like to confirm the following:

In order for Phase Two to proceed in both the military and civilian aspects, the VGNUFC would like to stress the following:

I. Military aspect: The real essence of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement in connection with the military aspect is that in order to move to Phase Two of the cease-fire, the following major points should be resolved:

1. The deployment of military observers, UNTAC peacekeeping forces, and the four Cambodian parties along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border and in central Cambodia should be clearly completed in order to check foreign forces, namely Vietnamese aggressor forces, at agreed points before forces are deployed in western Cambodia.

This point is the most important one and one which has to be implemented before the other points.

2. The gathering of 70 percent of the troops of all four Cambodian parties for putting into camps for control and dissolution by UNTAC and the four Cambodian parties.

This second point should be implemented after and not before the first point. Only when these two military aspects, particularly the first one, are clearly completed can Phase Two of the cease-fire proceed as stipulated in Part 3 of Article 6, Annex 2 of the agreement, and at the talks of the Mixed Military Working Group on 9 May 1992 at which Lieutenant General John Sanderson, UNTAC military representative, agreed to clearly deploy UNTAC control forces at agreed points along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border before deploying forces in western Cambodia.

Therefore, the implementation of Phase Two should be carefully, meticulously, and clearly carried out, and not in a dubious manner aimed at controlling only Cambodians. The Vietnamese aggressors should be the first to be checked and troops of the four Cambodian parties second. And the supervision should be jointly carried out. Acting otherwise, whether intentionally or unintentionally, means opposing the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement with the intention of diverting and destroying the agreement and not adhering to a neutral, correct, and just role. It involves casting away the Vietnamese issue in order to prevent people from seeing the Vietnamese, not checking them, and instead raising only the issue of checking Cambodian troops, who are victims of Vietnam's act of aggression.

Acting this way, can the problem of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia be solved and ended? Can the Cambodian people agree to this? Can the resistance forces accept this?

II. Civilian aspect:

In the Paris agreement there are both the civilian and military aspects. The following is the essence of the civilian aspect:

1. The Supreme National Council [SNC] is the legitimate state authority and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the entire transitional period. It is neither the state authority of the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh side nor that of the resistance forces.

In order for Phase Two of the cease-fire to proceed, the SNC should play its role and use its rights and power in Cambodia. If the SNC does not have a role and has no rights or power, then Phase Two of the cease-fire cannot be achieved.

2. The SNC and UNTAC jointly administer and run five major ministries in Cambodia during the transitional period: namely, the ministries of national defense, interior and security, foreign affairs, finance, and information.

Therefore, the SNC and UNTAC have the right to control, administer, and run these ministries throughout Cambodia. Old and new personnel are working machinery under the administration and control of the SNC and UNTAC.

Only when these two major aspects are achieved can Phase Two of the cease-fire proceed. On the contrary, if cheating takes place in order to maintain the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh, this is entirely against the agreement and fully against the will of the Cambodian nation and people. The Cambodian nation and people cannot accept this.

Effect of SRV Presence on Paris Accord Viewed

BK1805094992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 May 92

[Political commentary read by Khuon Khemarin: "The Issue of Vietnamese Civilians in Cambodia"]

[Text] Currently there are reports saying that over a million Vietnamese civilians are in Cambodia. Some reliable sources even say that Vietnamese troops are hiding among these Vietnamese civilians. Observers realize that this situation creates problems for the implementation of the peace agreement signed in Paris on 23 October 1991.

We would like to discuss the consequences of this great number of Vietnamese civilians on the implementation of the Paris agreement in Cambodia. The issue of Vietnamese civilians is an issue which the Cambodian resistance side has raised many times both before and after the signing of the agreement. Has this serious problem been solved? The answer is that this problem has not been solved; and, furthermore, in connection with the forthcoming elections in Cambodia it is getting more serious.

The Vietnamese-installed authority has been granting Cambodian citizenship to these Vietnamese civilians and is opening the door to the flow of Vietnamese civilians into Cambodia. The question to be asked is this: Who will the "Cambodian people," who are recognized by the Vietnamese-installed regime as genuine Vietnamese in flesh and bone, vote for? The answer is that these Vietnamese will vote for a regime that will ensure that Vietnamese will be allowed to live legally on Cambodian territory. These Vietnamese will vote for a party which guarantees the continued flow of their relatives and acquaintances into Cambodia. Therefore, through this strategy we can see that the Vietnamese-installed regime—a very corrupt regime detested by the Cambodian people—hopes to receive votes to keep it in power.

However, we realize that the strategy of using Vietnamese civilians to assist in voting is part of Vietnam's strategy of waiting to reap the benefit at an opportune moment in the future. Looking back to the past we clearly see that Vietnam is most tricky and cannot be pinned down if we do not take preventive measures. Vietnam can play any role and is willing to use any maneuvers to achieve its goal no matter how low and base these maneuvers are.

The land in Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of south Vietnam] was lost through the strategy of letting Vietnamese civilians into it and settle there. Thus, we should absolutely not forget this strategy. We realize that currently the Indochinese federation strategy can no longer be implemented. Therefore Vietnam has to implement its strategic plan in another form. We can clearly see that this strategy hinges on Vietnamese civilians settling permananently in Cambodia. Through these civlilians Vietnam can bring in, and hide among these Vietnamese civilians, groups of agents to carry out spying, subversion, and assassination attempts. Regular Vietnamese troops could be among these groups.

Therefore, Vietnam can still create problems and meddle in Cambodia's internal situation to create confusion and unrest in order to hinder and delay the UN peace process and divert it from the correct goal of the peace plan. So far we see that it is not time to carry out an election campaign yet, but assassination attempts, threat, and intimidation have already been carried out against political groups that oppose the Vietnamese-installed regime and oppose Vietnam's presence in Cambodia. This has successively taken place and we can clearly see that those who have issued orders to these criminals have already made plans with the clear political goal of assassinating politicians who oppose Vietnam. In particular, we see that these murderers are very well-trained in these assassination attempts.

In sum, the problem of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia should be solved as part of a solution which fully guarantees that Vietnam cannot use these civilians for its strategy in Cambodia in the future. Under no circumstances should Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia have the right to vote. Voting rights in a country should be granted to only those who are genuine citizens of that country. As far as the current situation in Cambodia is concerned, preventing Vietnamese civilians from voting is to ensure the Cambodian nation's future.

Any Cambodian party trying to protect the presence of Vietnamese civilians and insisting that these Vietnamese have the right to vote can be said to be serving Vietnam's strategy. We are, and will remain, absolutely opposed to this strategy, which poses great dangers to the Cambodian motherland.

Voting Rights for Vietnamese Settlers Demanded

BK1905063792 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0405 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 19—Vietnamese settlers should be allowed to vote in Cambodian elections next year as they have lived legally in Cambodia for a long time, Vietnam's Deputy Premier Nguyen Khanh was quoted by AFP as saying Monday.

"I don't think it should be a problem," Khanh told reporters upon arriving in Kuala Lumpur for a five-day visit.

Khanh said he had a meeting recently with Cambodian Deputy Premier Prince Norodom Chakkrapong and "everything was discussed and solved."

"The Cambodian Government has guaranteed good living conditions for Vietnamese residents. There was no talk of repatriation," Khanh said.

The head of one of the Cambodian factions, Son Sann, says there are one million Vietnamese living in Cambodia and has called for their repatriation to ensure they do not vote in next year's elections.

But Khanh denied there were one million Vietnamese in Cambodia, saying "one tenth of that figure is more like it."

"There were about half a million Vietnamese in Cambodia before the Pol Pot regime started their butchery. The number now is around 100,000" he said.

Son Sann Urges Voting Rights for Overseas Khmer

BK1505091392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 15 (AFP)—Resistance faction leader Son Sann returned here Friday from a two-week regional tour, vowing to fight for an electoral law that allows overseas Cambodians to vote.

"It is completely unjust," he said of a electoral law proposed by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which would require voters to both register and vote in Cambodia.

"The Vietnamese living here would be able to vote while Cambodians who left because of the Khmer Rouge or the Vietnamese would not," Son Sann said to AFP.

Son Sann's Khmer Peoples Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the other non-communist resistance faction, FUNCINPEC, have strong followings among the several hundred thousand Cambodians who have settled abroad since 1975.

While these people are eligible to vote, the factions argue that most will not be able to travel here to register and then again to vote, three months later.

During his trip to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei, Son Sann repeatedly charged that Cambodia was threatened by the presence of thousands of Vietnamese troops and close to one million settlers.

"We fought for 13 years to rid the country of the Vietnamese, and now there are more than ever," Son Sann said.

The Phnom Penh government, which was installed by Vietnam in 1979, denies that any Vietnamese troops remain in the country and puts the number of ethnic Vietnamese settlers at around 100,000—far less than in the 1960s, when Son Sann served as premier and central bank governor.

UNTAC sources said the electoral law has not been finalized and changes to the registration procedure were possible.

But they said specific ethnic groups could not be barred from voting since the Paris peace accords give eligibility to anyone over 18 born in Cambodia or whose father or mother was born in Cambodia.

The accords, signed by the four factions in October, call for UNTAC to disarm the rival armies and organize free and fair elections by early 1993. The plan is meant to end the 13-year war that followed the Khmer Rouge's genocidal 1975-1979 rule.

UNTAC Troops Said Deployed in Kompong Thom

BK1605104192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] has deployed over 450 troops in Kompong Thom Province to supervise the cease-fire. On arrival in the province, the UNTAC troops were stationed in the upper part of Stoung District and the northeastern part of the provincial seat in Prasat Sambo District.

UNTAC troops have documented many cease-fire violations of the Khmer Rouge against the State of Cambodia. At the end of April, the UNTAC marked the areas for the four parties in accordance with the Paris agreement.

Captain Khut Sarin, administrative chief of the provincial military office and member of the Kompong Thom Province's coordinating committee with UNTAC, said that despite this, the Khmer Rouge are still grossly violating the agreement. They have seized a number of areas which used to be controlled by the State of Cambodia, and are plundering, robbing, and killing the people. This has caused further problems to the UN peace plan and is completely against the Cambodian people's ardent desire for a quick peace.

In fact, on national Route 12, particularly in Prasat Balang Kompong Svay, Prasat Sambo, and Sandan Districts, the situation is getting more tense. The State of Cambodia firmly respects the peace plan signed in Paris on 23 October 1991. It has closely cooperated with UNTAC in the preparations to dissolve 70 percent of its troops, mark off minefields, and has openly displayed the cantonment areas.

Troop Movement Denounced

BK1605062292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Reports from Kompong Thom say that the Vietnamese aggressors are busily bringing their troops from Division 179, half of which were brought from Preah Net Preah District and another half from Division 17, half of the 2d Military Region forces, and the entire Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provincial forces, to include them into Division 5.

The Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side acted this way to preserve the bulk of their troops in Kompong Thom to continue attacking and massacring people. Is this not a violation of the cease-fire agreement in Kompong Thom which the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the four Cambodian parties signed on 1 April 1992 calling for the withdrawal of all forces from Kompong Thom except the troops on operation in Kompong Thom? Is this not cheating by the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side to hide troops and fuel the fighting in Kompong Thom?

The Cambodian people, particularly those in Kompong Thom Province, denounce with utmost anger the stinky maneuver of the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side. The people have asked UNTAC and the Supreme National Council to carefully and closely check the troops of the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh to prevent them from doing anything at will.

KPNLF Commander Sak Sutsakhan Interviewed

BK1505131492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Mr. Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] Armed Forces, during his short visit to Phnom Penh granted an interview to newspaper, radio, and television correspondents of the national media at the Army's Foreign Relations Department on the afternoon of 13 May. Mr. Sak Sutsakhan, former high-ranking officer of the Royal Khmer Armed Forces who went into exile in 1975 and has been living abroad for more than 17 years, told correspondents that this was his second visit to Phnom Penh following the first one last February. He said he was amazed by the thriving life in the capital where a free market system and a family-run economy are being practiced side by side. He said he was especially impressed by the prosperous look of the teeming population.

Dealing with his relations with and adherence to political parties, Mr. Sak Sutsakhan said that although in the past he was the commander in chief of the KPNLF headed by His Excellency Son Sann, personally he was not surprised by his omission from the Cambodian Supreme National Council though he took part in the signing of the Paris accords. He said this can be termed unfortunate or regrettable. He also promised to make every effort to contribute to the smooth application of the Paris accords so that the country can be rebuilt in peace and the danger from the past would not take place again.

Problems Facing Refugee Returnees Discussed

BK1805061792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 92 p A6

[Text] To meet the deadline for elections in Cambodia the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will have to shift the 360,000 refugees living in Thai border camps back to Cambodia by next January. The elections are scheduled for April.

The race for repatriation has begun but there is little to offer the Khmers at the finishing line.

The UNHCR sent the first Khmer refugees back on March 30. They expected 10,000 to be repatriated by the end of April but only 6,828 have returned. There are good reasons for this delay: The people have nowhere to live.

Initially each refugee family was promised 2 hectares (12 rai) of arable land. But the UNHCR has not been able to find enough vacant, mine-free land for the returnees in time. According to the agreement of the permanent five members of the UN Security Council signed in Paris in October 1991 all the refugees have to be back and registered before the elections. Finding them land has become a lower priority.

One UN official working in Phnom Penh explained how the repatriation programme has had to alter: "As long as the refugees are all on Cambodian soil we can have the elections and then gradually we start de-mining and finding agricultural land."

By remote sensing, the Mekong Secretariat Committee have identified enough vacant land for 115,000 families, but only a fraction of it has been surveyed for anti-personnel mines. Dr Heng Thung, who takes the aerial photographs from a helicopter, commented: "There are good reasons for why the land is abandoned. Usually it is unsafe."

There are estimated to be 4 million land mines planted inside Cambodia. Often small and as light as 25 grammes, they are difficult to detect yet the force of the explosion can kill or severely maim its victim.

Lt Gen Sanan Kajornklam, chief of the Cambodian Repatriation Coordination Centre (CRCC) says a new policy agreed this week by the UNHCR will give priority to people who have not asked for land or have family to live with at their destination. With these new measures the UNHCR hopes to beat the clock by shifting 10,000 refugees per week.

Yet speeding up the repatriation process is not a Cambodian imperative, it is an imperative of the aid donors. About $1.7 billion has been budgeted and United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi is still struggling to raise those funds. Waiting for land to be found will mean postponing the elections, prolonging UNTAC's presence in Cambodia and thus spending more aid money.

UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali visited Cambodia last month and decided to keep to the schedule agreed to in October 1991. Abiding to the timetable means that the UNHCR will have to break its promise of giving land to the refugees. They have now publicly acknowledged that there will be insufficient land for the returnees, particularly in the northwest of Cambodia.

The losers in this race against time will be the Khmer refugees leaving the camps. Without land they will become refugees in their own country. They will join the 200,000 internally displaced Cambodians and continue to be dependent on food hand-outs. The World Food Programme expects to feed the returnees for 1-2 years. Many of the returnees are farmers by trade and they have little hope of becoming self-sufficient without land.

Susan Walker, the regional general of Handicap International who has worked in the camps since 1979, commented on her visit to Cambodia last week: "People are living under trees after having had 12 years of being cared for by the UN in the camps. You can repatriate people in their thousands but you cannot reintegrate them as quickly."

Many of the returnees were born inside the camps. They will return to a country they have never seen before. Walker is concerned that they will walk unknowingly into areas which are sewn with mines. She says, "There is a saying in the camps: 'You will know the future Cambodian, for he will have only one leg.'"

While most Cambodians are believed to know the danger spots in their own area, the returnees will not. In fact, Walker says 70 per cent of mine victims inside Cambodia knew they were taking a risk but said they needed to fetch fire wood, or other essentials.

Dr Heng Thung is scared for his people. "It (repatriation) needs to be approached more slowly instead of rushing in without preparation. The returnees are having to live under trees and in some places there aren't even enough trees for them," he says.

In the short time they have UNTAC are setting down systems to aid the long-term security of the country. Next week they open 16 operational mine schools. A basic two-week course will train 20 Cambodians a week to de-mine. UNTAC Force Commander Peter Bartu describes the training as "a bit primitive" but vital for the future.

Currently the British charity Halo Trust are active in de-mining but they are expensive. Bartu believes that Western countries are reluctant to risk their soldier's lives in demining such a faraway land.

At the Cambodian Mine Action Centre the Khmers often have to work with poor equipment. One lethal technique they use is to crawl on the ground, prodding the soil with a stick hoping to find the mine without triggering an explosion.

"It is firmly in the hands of the Cambodians to solve the problem," said Bartu, "We cannot possibly clear all the mines in the time of UNTAC's presence."

First Batch Returns from Malaysia

BK1605122892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 16—Seventy one Cambodian refugees have recently been repatriated home from Malaysia under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

This was the first batch of the Cambodian refugees living in refugee camps in Malaysia, who returned to their homeland after the (?signing) of the Paris peace treaty last October.

According to foreign sources, about 220 Khmer refugees now living in a camp in Kuala Lumpur will be repatriated home in the next two months.

Since the start of the repatriation program till May 7, some 1,416 families of Cambodian refugees totalling 6,208 persons had already returned home under the charge of UNHCR.

Philippines

EC, Japan Renew Preferential Tariff Programs

HK1805074692 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 18 May 92 pp 1, 6

[By Mary Jane o. Llanes]

[Text] Major trading partners, the European Community (EC) and Japan, have both formally committed to continue with their tariff preference program for beneficiary developing countries (BDCs) including the Philippines for next year and until the year 2001, a trade official said.

Japan's and EC's programs under the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) scheme both expired last year and were renegotiated with the BDCs for renewal during the succeeding year.

The same official, in an interview, said the EC agreed to grant the extension, to be reviewed yearly, pending conclusion of the ongoing Uruguay Round of world trade talks of which it is an active member. A successful conclusion of the Round under the auspices of the multilateral treaty General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would result in an erosion of the benefits for BDCs under the GSP scheme. This is because the trade talks generally gear towards the gradual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers for GATT's 108 member-nations.

US-GSP

The extension given by Japan and EC comes at a time when the Philippines and other BDCs are pushing for a renewal of the United States-GSP program when it expires July 1993.

Termination of the US program is expected to hurt major Philippine exports qualified under the program vis-a-vis stiff competition from the Newly Industrialized Economies (NIEs) of Asia.

Advantage

Currently, the Philippines is experiencing increased competitive advantage from the four tigers of Asia in terms of export costs in the US since the four have long graduated from the GSP scheme. Local goods' duty-free status in the US under the GSP makes them a more attractive source of imports from American businessmen.

Local products eligible under the US-GSP scheme include sugar, wiring harness, bananas, bags and baskets, fibrous vegetable materials, wood veneer panels, fatty acids derived from coconut oil and palm oil, furniture and parts, cigarette lighter, articles of shell, and buri furniture.

With the extension of the EC's and Japan's GSP program, local exporters of eligible products are given more time to widen their respective shares of the EC and Japan market vis-a-vis their continuing effort to improve their produce.

Japan recently has granted higher ceilings on eight items requested by the Philippines under the former's GSP scheme. These are sheets for plywood, basketwork, bars and rods, footwear, knitted gloves and mittens, articles of apparel, canvas shoes and rubber or artifical plastic material.

Despite these, Philippine trade officials felt the need for still deeper tariff cuts in some of its agricultural produce exported there which includes bananas.

Unlike the US which offers zero-tariff for all eligible goods under its GSP rules, EC and Japan have set tariffs for each items qualified under their respective schemes.

With the assurance of an extension, the next move for the Philippines would be to request for deeper tariff cuts and higher quota allocations for qualified items.

Items which the EC, for its part, has allowed tariff-free entry include fresh and processed fruits and vegetables such as okra, horse radish, sweet potatoes, coconuts, papayas, mangosteens, green and black tea, and betel nuts.

Some more competitive products are slapped tariff rates ranging from 2% to 20%.

Similarly, the Philippines is negotiating for lower tariff rates and higher quotas for some of its products falling under the EC-GSP scheme.

Aquino Sees No Delay in Proclamation of President

HK1805130592 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] President Corazon Aquino stressed today that there is no reason for any delay in proclaming the next president of the Philippines. She even said that the inauguration of the new president will go on as scheduled on 30 June. Here is Tanny Rodriguez with the details:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] The president made these statements in light of allegations of election fraud made by several presidential candidates.

For his part, Press Secretary Horacio Paredes belittled a call made by presidential candidate Imelda Marcos for civil disobedience to protest alleged election fraud.

[Paredes, in English] Mrs. Santiago, who is right now running neck and neck for the number one position, is unable to do so, I doubt.... [changes thought] I cannot imagine how [word indistinct] can muster enough support from anybody. Obviously, she does not have the popular support Mrs. Santiago has. [end recording]

Ramos, Estrada Continue To Lead in Latest Count

HK1805104892 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos continues to widen his lead over Miriam Defensor-Santiago. In the latest tabulation by the Media Citizen's Quick Count, Ramos continues to have an advantage of 225,175 votes over Santiago. A total of 6,973,431 votes, or 29.2 percent of the total number of votes, has been counted.

Ramos has 1,577,761 votes, while Santiago has 1,352,586. Both are followed by Cojuangco, Mitra, Marcos, Salonga, and Laurel.

In the vice presidential race, Joseph Estrada continues to maintain his lead with 1,800,703 votes. He is followed by Marcelo Fernan with 1,407,191 votes. The two are followed by Osmena, R. Magsaysay, Pimentel, V. Magsaysay, and Kalaw.

In the senatorial race, Vicente Tito Sotto continues to maintain his lead, closely followed by Angara, Revilla, Herrera, Maceda, Romulo, Alvarez, Shahani, Mercado, Gonzales, Ople, Macapagal, Guingona, Webb, Rasul, Coseteng, Lina, Biazon, Tolentino, Osmena, Roco, Aquino, Tanada and Bengson.

Ramos Increases Lead

HK1905010092 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Nation's Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats' presidential candidate Fidel Ramos continues to lead in the latest tally released by the Media Citizens Quick Count. At 0320 this morning [1920 GMT 18 May], Ramos was leading People's Reform Party standard bearer Miriam Defensor Santiago by 354,516 votes. The figures are as follows:

Ramos	1,836,810
Santiago	1,482,294
Cojuangco	1,384,833
Mitra	1,235,788
Marcos	833,591
Salonga	740,947
Laurel	160,687

In the vice presidential stakes, Estrada is ahead of Fernan by 404,628 votes. Ramon Magsaysay Jr. remains in third place, followed by Osmena, Pimentel, Vicente Magsaysay, and Kalaw.

Promises To Use Santiago if Elected

HK1905023492 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 May 92 pp 1, 14

[By Fe B. Zamora and Hilarion M. Henares Jr.]

[Text] Leading presidential contender Fidel V. Ramos said that if elected he will put his oppositionist vice president Erap Estrada to work, ask Miriam Santiago to be his adviser, and outgoing president Corazon Aquino to be his roving goodwill ambassador to the world. Appearing before Channel 7's "Firing Line" last night, Ramos said his presidency will work to achieve national unity.

Ramos also struck the theme of unity during the first press conference he called since the MCQC [Media Citizens Quick Count] showed him leading in the presidential tallies.

He said he will keep the "doors of reconciliation" open for coup leader Gregorio Honasan, the other military officers linked to coup attempts, the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front.

He plans to adopt "a combination of many measures," Ramos said, ranging from "reconciliation to law enforcement" to prevent a repetition of coup attempts that plagued the Aquino administration.

A former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff and defense secretary who defended Ms. Aquino in at least seven attempts at power grabs by military rebels, Ramos doubts that his administration would invite more military unrest. "These are just black propaganda emanating from those who do not want us to succeed and who do not want the country to prosper," Ramos said.

The Armed Forces, he declared, will be harnessed for community development and nation-building, aside from its primary duty of protecting the people. He said his tenure will see the rise of the country's "economic empowerment" which he termed as the second phase of the "people power" revolt in 1986.

"I deny any conclusions or suspicions that I'm going to be a simple-minded general acting like a robot."

Ramos who ran for the presidency as Ms. Aquino's hand-picked successor, hinted he may replace Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao and other Aquino economic managers.

"You will find out I am my own man," he declared.

On "Firing Line" Ramos said he will discuss with winning vice-presidential candidate Estrada the work he intends for him to do. he will also ask his closest rival Santiago and other defeated opponents to "help out in an advisory capacity." He described Santiago as one who "has something substantial and significant to contribute to the progress of the nation."

The reason behind his theme of unity may be that Ramos, if he maintains his lead over Santiago will be the first president elected by a minority (probably a fourth) of the electorate. To be able to govern a divided nation he will have to accommodate the 75 percent of the voters who did not vote for him. Also for this reason he hopes that Ms. Aquino will help him "especially in foreign relations" to get the goodwill of other nations.

Ramos will also be the first Protestant president of the nation, with high stakes in the ecumenical movement to which he credits his election despite the anti-Ramos Iglesia Ni Cristo [Church of Christ] vote and Jaime Cardinal Sin's virtual endorsement of Ramon V. Mitra.

Ramos will also be the first Philippine president to serve without the right of re-election and, therefore, he will have more leeway than if he had to play politics for the purpose of keeping the voters happy for the next election.

Ramos will not be the first president who will have a Congress preponderantly not of his own party.

In a lighter vein during the TV show, he declined to have his wife Ming (an athlete with a physical education degree) accept the challenge of Miriam Santiago to a public boxing match.

Reacting to an account of a post-mortem meeting among his defeated Senate candidates where one said, "We are too disorganized to cheat on Miriam," Ramos admitted that because of lack of funds, many sample ballots were not paid for and delivered on time, and much of those delivered are still in the airport waiting to be distributed even today. Ramos also admitted that due to lack of funds, the Senate candidates had to travel by cramped "Twin Otter and Islander planes so slow it took five hours to reach Zamboanga so that by the time they arrived they had curvature of the spine." In that post-mortem meeting, Manuel Morato reacted like Greta Garbo: "I have a headache, I wanna go home."

Ramos said that after having lawyers, orators and debaters as presidents, the President will have a doer in his person, a licensed civil engineer, a master in Business Administration, and a soldier with a reputation for self-discipline and for getting things done.

Comelec To Investigate Santiago Fraud Allegations

HK1805112492 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Commission on Election [Comelec] Commissioner Dario Rama said that Comelec is scheduled to investigate Miriam Defensor-Santiago allegations regarding fraud in the canvassing of votes. Earlier, Santiago said that she would submit to Comelec details of the fraud perpetrated during the polls.

[Begin Rama recording in English] I understand that Mrs. Santiago will soon submit to the commission the details in connection with her complaints of alleged cheating and fraud in the last elections. We are waiting for this report [word indistinct] from Mrs. Santiago. But right now, the commission supports further investigation regarding the allegations of Mrs. Santiago of cheating in the last elections. [end recording]

Santiago To Expose Fraud

HK1905094892 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 May 92

[By May Binauhan]

[Text] People's Reform Party presidential candidate Miriam Defensor Santiago is set to expose evidence proving alleged fraudulent activities by administration candidate Fidel Ramos in the recent elections tomorrow. This was confirmed by Maribel Ongpin, Mrs. Santiago's spokesman, during a breakfast forum at the Manila Pavilion. According to Mrs. Ongpin, former Agrarian Refrom Secretary Santiago is scheduled to present to the media evidence of massive election fraud committed by the Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats in Cebu City, Pangasinan, Bicol region, and Mindanao. Ongpin stressed that Mrs. Santiago is not calling for people power but merely a simple protest action.

[Begin recording in English in progress] [Ongpin] ...only having peaceful assembly to air grievances. She has never used the term people power. There is absolutely no truth to the claim that she is advocating or taking the law into her own hands or having any disturbance in the streets. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Brigadier General Marino Filart, Philippine National Police South Capital Command chief, and General Emiliano Templo, Armed Forces deputy chief of staff for civil military operations, asserted that the military and police leadership is ready to protect the public from protest actions which could be launched by candidates calling for civil disobedience.

Lanao Elections Declared 'Failure'

HK1805072492 Quezon City MALAYA in English 17 May 92 p 1

[By Rey Bulido With Rolando Puaben, Jimmy Perez, Joy Gruta, Eric Jimenez and Chit Estella]

[Text] A failure of elections was again declared in five of the 12 Lanao del Sur towns where special polls were held yesterday after members of the Board of Election Inspectors left their posts before balloting started.

Members of the board in Putig, Bacolod Grande, Masiu, Piagapo and Madalum, most of whom are relatives of candidates, said they were "pressured to leave."

Elections Commissioner Haydee Yorac, who flew to Lanao to supervise the special polls, was visibly irked since she had already agreed to a "formula" which would allow relatives of candidates to serve in the boards.

"I am now becoming more and more convinced that people in this province do not deserve elections. They do not seem to trust each other," Yorac remarked.

Yorac said she will recommend the indefinite postponement of local elections and the rescheduling of national elections.

"Perhaps, whoever will be the next president will just appoint the local officials in these towns," she added.

Special elections pushed through in the seven other towns—Magui, Molondok, Lumbayanagui, Taraka, Pualas, Tubaran and Taguluan—where voters turnout was heavy despite the tight security.

At least 900 soldiers and 1,000 policemen were deployed in the 12 towns, Col. Joselin Nazareno, chief of the Army's 603 brigade, said.

In Cebu City, the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [LDP-Struggle of Filipino democrats] alleged that Gov. Emilio "Lito" Osmena was forcing some election registrars and some municipal and city treasurers to become parties to the rigging of election results.

LDP gubernatorial candidate Vicente "Tingting" de la Serna Saturday said Osmena ordered Cebu provincial treasurer Cesar Resentes to get the list of serial numbers of ballots and election returns issued to different municipal precincts.

The plan, De la Serna said, was to switch ballots then file protest proceedings as a cover-up.

The plan also called for the municipal treasurers and election registrars to abandon their posts at any opportunity to allow for tampering, De la Serna said.

Reacting to the charge, Osmena said: "Let me put it this way, service is sacrifice and I will not cheat to sacrifice."

Elsewhere:

—People Reform Party's [PRP] Alfredo Lim yesterday accused Manila Mayor Mel Lopez of using government facilities for his reelection bid. Lim was leading with 112,441 vote to Lopez' 86,111.

Lim said his supporters discovered that the government-run Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila's [PLM-Manila City University] computer system is connected to the Manila treasurer's office which is conducting a tabulation of votes.

PLM authorities said its operation quick count is a special project for computer courses students and is not in any way being used for purposes other than academic.

—The official canvassing of election returns in Kalookan City was suspended anew yesterday after the counsel of two mayoralty candidates noted alleged irregularities in the counting of votes.

Counsels of Tomas Teodoro (PRP) and Antonio Martinez (LDP) asked city board of canvassers chairman Romeo Ambrosio to stop the canvassing after they discovered that some of the tally sheets had missing thumbmarks and signatures of poll watchers.

—Reelectionist Rep. Ronaldo Zamora of the LDP yesterday asked the Commission on Elections to speed up the canvassing of votes in Mandaluyong.

Zamora said it has been five days since Monday's polls and only 20 percent of the total votes cast has been canvassed.

—Three rivals of Mandaluyong relectionist Mayor Benjamin Abalos will stage a joint protest rally to denounce alleged irregularities during Monday's polls.

Mayoralty bets Jessie Cruz (Lakas-NUCD [Strength National Union of Christian Democrats], Esto Domingo (NPC) [Nationalist People's Coalition] and Robert Arevalo (PRP) said they have submitted to the Comelec [Commission on Elections] documents showing the irregularities allegedly committed by Abalos.

No date for the rally was given.

—In Pampanga, mayoralty bets in Macabebe town agreed Saturday to transfer the canvassing of votes from Camp Olivas in San Fernando to the parish church grounds.

Incumbent Mayor Bobong Flores of the Nacionalista Party and Pete Yabut of the Lakas-NUCD have been hurling charges of harassment and cheating against each other. Both also claimed victory in Monday's polls.

—In Malacanang, Press Secretary Horacio Paredes brushed aside the criticisms raised by the International Observer Mission on the recent elections, saying the irregularities cited were a very small part of what was otherwise a peaceful and honest political exercise.

Comelec Suspends Proclamation

HK1905083592 Quezon City MALAYA in English 19 May 92 p 2

[By Carlito Pablo and Raul Francia]

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] suspended yesterday the proclamation of winning local candidates in Basilan due to charges of failed elections in the province.

The move was in response to the request of reelectionist [incumbent] Gov. Gerry Salapudin to nullify poll results in the entire province after a number of voters complained of disenfranchisement and failure of elections in several barangays.

The Comelec, however, directed the provincial board of canvassers to proceed with the national tally.

The poll body also ordered the PBOC [Provincial Board of Canvassers] to identify barangays where there were no elections and areas where massive voter disenfranchisement occurred. Special elections will be held in these areas. No date was given.

No winners for the positions of congressmen, governor, vice governor, provincial board members, mayors, vice mayors, and municipal board members will be allowed until the issue of disenfranchisement is resolved, the Comelec said.

Salapudin said the alleged failure of elections was due to late information on the clustering of barangays, a measure adopted by the Comelec in farflung areas with peace and order problems.

Also yesterday, the Supreme Court stopped Comelec from canvassing and proclaiming the winners in the election for governor, vice governor and members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in Iloilo province.

In a full court resolution, the high tribunal, acting on a petition filed by Iloilo gubernatorial bet Simplicio Grino (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], stopped the provincial poll body from canvassing election returns and proclaiming the winners for members of the provincial board for the second district of Guimaras subprovince.

The Supreme Court gave the Comelec 10 days to justify its move "disenfranchising" some 52,000 Guimaras voters from participating in the election of local officials.

Associate Justice Carolina Grino-Aquino, sister of the petitioner, took no part in the deliberation.

In his petition, Grino questioned Comelec's authority to exclude the Guimaras voters in the election of provincial officials, saying the poll body denied them due process of law when they were not even notified of the Comelec action.

The poll body excluded voters in Guimaras sub-province from electing provincial officials following the effectivity of the Local Government Code making Guimaras a distinct provincial unit.

The May 11 elections should have included a plebiscite where Guimaras voters would decide if they wanted a separate provincial government.

Grino argued that should the no vote prevail, Guimaras would still be under Iloilo's provincial government.

Elsewhere:

—In Olongapo City, five persons were reported injured Sunday night as supporters of relected Mayor Richard Gordon stoned a protest rally held by opposition parties charging massive fraud during the May 11 polls.

The rally called by the Koalisyong Gapo. [Olongapo Coalition] an alliance of the local chapters of the LDP, Lakas EDSA-NUCD [Strength-Epifanio de los Santos Avenue-National Union of Christian Democrats], LP-PDP [Liberal Party-Philippine Democratic Party-Nation's Struggle] Laban, PRP [People's Reform Party], and PMP [Party of the Filipino Masses], was joined by some 1,000 supporters.

Along the Rizal Triangle Park, a few paces away from the city a group of Gordon Followers, led by at least three barangay captains, clashed with the protesters along the Rizal Triangle Park.

Opposition leaders Sergio Cruz, losing vice mayoralty candidate, and Roberto Flores, Koalisyong, Gapo spokesman, said the protests will continue until the Comelec declares a failure of elections in the city.

—In San Femando, Pampanga, former President Diosdado Macapagal, Sen. Aquilino Pimentel and other opposition leaders in this province will lead a huge prayer rally today in front of the provincial capitol in the midst of mounting electoral protests.

Local candidates from the towns of Bacolor, Mabalacat, Magalang, Minalin, Macadebe, San Simon, Sta. Ana, Arayat, Sto. Taomas and San Femando were charged of massive cheating and vote switching by the incumbent officials.

Gubernatorial candidate Cielo Macapagal Salgado of the LP, LDP NP [Nacionalista Party] coalition, said the rally hopes to increase voters' vigilance in protecting the ballots.

—Senate President Neptali Gonzales said LDP watchers in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao have mounted a round-the-clock watch at municipal halls to foil attempts to alter election results.

Gonzales, who visited Zamboanga City together with several LDP senatorial candidates, said LDP supporters reported the presence of a task force led by Maj. Gen. Jose Magno (ret). in Cotabato, apparently on a political mission for Lakas-NUCD. (With Dolores Mose and Eric Jimenez)

Bishop Urges No Fraud

HK1805025492 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 May 92 pp 1, 25

[By Jun Ramirez]

[Text] A prominent Catholic bishop appealed to the government yesterday to stop the cheating in the counting of ballots and urged the faithful "to join forces to defeat election fraud."

In a mass sponsored by the People's Reform Party (PRP) held at the Araneta Coliseum, the outspoken Bishop Teodoro Bacani told a big congregation that the present administration would be no different to the Marcos dictatorship if it continues to allow massive cheating.

It was the second prayer rally organized by PRP Presidential bet Miriam Defensor-Santiago to protest "wholesale election fraud by the Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] partisans."

Miriam, in a press statement later in the day, said that if the election frauds were not "corrected immediately," she would file a petition with the Comelec [Commission on Elections] to declare a failure of elections and call for a new balloting.

Miriam said that she would also hold a press briefing on Wednesday (May 20) to present documented cases of election fraud.

The rallies began the other day in Iloilo City where Miriam was given a tumultuous welcome by more than 100,000 Ilongos.

Speaking briefly after the mass, Miriam said "I will never allow myself to be cheated" and rallied her supporters for more sacrifice in watching ballot boxes and tabulation of votes in all cities and towns.

"Today we are surrounded by the evil of election fraud, but I am certain good will triumph over evil," she declared.

Miriam said her political opponents were right to claim that "we are poor and have no political machinery, but we will never allow them to defeat us by cheating."

In his homily, Bacani said the Catholic Church is not partisan "but after truth and justice."

Obviously referring to Miriam, Bacani said she needs the support of all the Catholics because she is being oppressed by "awesome political powers."

The bishop declared that as "children of God we are all equal but we have our obligation to provide assistance to the poor and the victims of injustice, like Miriam who has been the object of a massive black propaganda by her opponents with awesome political powers" and fraud perpetrated mostly by hungry-power politicians in the countryside.

He said even members of Iglesia Ni Cristo [Church of Christ] complained that their chosen presidential Eduardo Cojuangco got zero or only a few votes in precincts where they cast their ballots.

He said the elections throughout the country were peaceful and orderly, "only to become anomalous when ballots were placed in sealed boxes and tabulated."

Bacani narrated that during the 1986 snap elections he was asked by Manila Arcbishop Jaime Cardinal sin to celebrate a mass at Sto. Domingo church in Quezon City to pray to for the Lord's intervention in stopping massive election cheating mounted by the President Marcos against the widow of slain Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr.

Marcos won in the fraudulent poll, he said, but the indignant people rose as one and launched the "People Power Revolution which toppled the Marcos government and installed President Corozan Aquino."

Bacani said he does not want that the present administration which restored "our democracy would leave behind an election legacy tainted with fraud."

Bacani said the country would be back to Square One again if the next president is installed into office by deceit.

He said that the new president will have serious difficulties in managing the affairs of the state for he cannot command the allegiance of the doubting people.

After the mass, Bacani told reporters that he will consult officers of the Catholic Bishop Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) to come out with a policy statement on charges of massive election fraud.

The big crowd was solemn during the bishop's sermon but rose in applause everytime he denounced election cheating and made an appeal for the faithful to be more vigilant in protecting the sanctity of the ballots.

But the crowd become riotous when the mass was over and Miriam rose to deliver a passionate protest speech.

After the mass at the Araneta Coliseum yesterday, cited to media the Post-election statement issued by the Bishops' Conference of the Philippines. She quoted a paragraph entitled "Government based on Polls" and pointed out that she has been No. 1 in the major presidential surveys, as well as in the five days of tabulations of poll results, until alleged election fraud prevailed.

The Bishops' Statement says that "a government that assumes or retains power through fraudulent means has no moral basis."

"If such a government does not of itself fully correct the evil it has inflicted on the people, then it is our serious moral obligation as a people to make it do so.

"We are not going to effect the change we seek by doing nothing.

Cities Halt Vote Count

HK1905025092 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 May 92 p 10

[By Jun Guiang]

[Text] Laoag City—The city board of canvassers stopped temporarily the canvassing of election returns for local candidates from gubernatorial down to the members of the city council, the local office of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) reported yesterday.

Comelec supervisor Florencio Palafox said they stopped the canvassing for the locals following a verbal protest by reelectionist Gov. Rodolfo Farinas.

Palafox said Farinas appeared last Saturday night before the board of canvassers and questioned the composition of the canvassing body.

Farinas was given five days to file his protest in writing with the Comelec in Manila, Palafox said.

The body, however, went on with the canvassing for representative and other national candidates as requested by reelectionist Congressman Roque Ablan Jr.

As this developed, the Media Citizens Quick Count here headed by Laoag bishop Msgr. Edmundo Abaya finished yesterday its unofficial count of votes for some local candidates in Laoag City.

In the mayoralty fight, Cesar Ventura had a total vote of 10,220. He was followed by Eric Farinas, 7,118; reelectionist Ernesto Tamayo, 6,111; Amor Salenda, 4,141, Manuel Ablan, 2,556; Purisima Bueno, 2,092; Cua Bee, 1,981; and Damaso Samonte, 10.

In the vice mayoralty race, reelectionist Edmund Ranada had 7,916 votes. The other candidates and their votes were Jose Antonio Pastor, 7,567; Ruben Blanco 6,560; Al Siazon, 5,014; Rosbello Pasion, 4,777; Ronald Mandac, 2,464; George Baquiran, 1,347; Ernesto Farinas, 826; and Leo Delgado, 392.

Pampanga Officials Unearth Fraud

HK1905030092 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 May 92 p 10

[By Franco Olingay]

[Text] Macabebe, Pampanga—The municipal board of canvassers uncovered Sunday morning non-existent precincts and fraudulent election returns while tabulating the results of the election last May 11, it was reported.

The fake precincts were supposed to be in barangay Saplad David which, as per certification of the local Comelec [Commission on Elections] registrar dated April 2, 1992, has 607 voters. These are precinct numbers 22, 22-A, 22-A-1, and 22-A-2.

Non-existent precinct No. 22-B was discovered when the canvassing of results of election was resumed on orders of Comelec Commissioner Remedios Fernando at the church in front of the municipal town hall here.

Judge Resituto Q. Luz and lawyer Rolando Javier, counsel of Lakas Edsa-NUCD [Epifanio delos Santos Avenue Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] mayoralty candidate Pete Yabut, moved to set aside the canvassing of the results of the election in the questionable precinct.

The lawyers of Yabut, it was learned, also found fraudulent returns in at least four precincts already canvassed. The election returns appeared to have been made by only one person, the lawyers disclosed, adding that as expected the trend is in their favor.

As this developed, Lakas EDSA-NUCD mayoralty candidate Yabut asked the poll body yesterday to conduct an immediate inquiry on the reported irregularities to clear once and for all doubts in the minds of the supporters of rival camps.

Yabut said the incidents which were allegedly perpetrated by incumbent Mayor Leonardo 'Bobong' Flores, his bodyguards and two officials of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS).

Last Thursday, DECS District Supervisor Gregorio Panlilio, a member of the municipal board of canvassers, was allegedly told by Mayor Flores to be 'buried alive' for refusing to follow his instruction. [sentence as published] The threat forced Panlilio to resign from the board, it was learned.

A school principal, Ms Caridad Tolentino of Sta Maria Elementary School, was reportedly slapped by the town mayor. She, however, refused to comment on the incident.

Communist Group Condemns Elections, Vote Buying

HK1805131892 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF], through its secretary general, Frank Fernandez, has strongly condemned the 11 May elections.

Fernandez noted that there was rampant vote buying during the polls.

He also reminded people that canvassing of votes is not yet finished and hence they should remain vigilant against any attempt by certain groups to manipulate the results of the polls. The NDF also expressed disappointment over the nations' decision to reinstall the last remnants of the Marcos regime. Fernandez also stressed that the NDF condemned the election because it was no different from past elections held under the Marcos regime.

Cojuangco To Return to Commerce in Case of Defeat

HK1805075692 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 18 May 92 p 3

[By Johanna Son—italicized passages published in Tagalog]

[Text] Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. has said he would not work with the next president if he loses in the elections, saying he preferred to leave politics and return to business.

"No...I would rather just remain in the private sector," Cojuangco said, in reply to a question on whether he was willing to work with the new president if he loses.

In that scenario, he added, he was unlikely to run again for the Presidency in the future.

"I think I've given it my best this time. If the people have already spoken, I don't think I should try again," Cojuangco said in a press conference Saturday.

But Cojuangco was far from considering defeat as yet, and said he was "convinced" of victory.

In his first public appearance Saturday since the election tallies began, he refused to rule out street protests if he would dispute the poll results.

Asked if he would, like Miriam Santiago, call for protests, he said: "The possibilities are out there, but I wouldn't want to close my options yet."

"It's too early at this stage to call for anything. I don't think you can decide who won on the basis of 15% (of votes counted)," he added.

Other presidential rivals like Vice President Salvador Laurel and Sen. Jovito Salonga have accepted defeat. Laurel has said his Nacionalista Party would "guard" Santiago's votes, while Salonga has said he has no "illusions" that he would win, but made it clear he was not conceding on behalf of any candidate.

An upbeat Cojuangco, in a red and white plaid shirtjack, claimed he had the "margins to ultimately be declared winner of the election."

He told supporters at his New Manila clubhouse to do everything possible to "protect" those margins.

While casting doubts on the neutrality of the Media-Citizens Quick Count [MCQC], Cojuangco reiterated that he would accept the winner based on Congress' proclamation.

"We will accept the Comelec [Commission on Elections] figures as final," he said.

Cojuangco said he was merely pointing out for the Comelec "Systemic difficulties" in the MCQC tally, which the commission accredited, like the lack of accountability of volunteers. Cojuangco warned of "trending" by the MCQC, where he was still in third place after nearly a week's counting.

MCQC officials have invited him to visit the La Salle gym where, they said, he could be shown how the tally was done and total figures broken down.

Cojuangco maintained that based on the Nationalist People's Coalition's [NPC] own tally, he should be getting 80% of votes that also go to Estrada.

But he said he would not file formal complaints to the Comelec because "they're the ones in charge...I'm saying this so the people will know and it's up to them to agree or disagree."

He pointed out attempts to "manipulate" the outcome of elections, saying many Cojuangco supporters were not able to vote and how he and Estrada got zero votes even in precincts where all voters were members of the Iglesia ni Cristo [Church of Christ].

There were also instances of "ballot-box switching" which, Cojuangco said, "substantially reduced" his votes. But he did not specify areas where these occurred.

Asked why Estrada was then doing well if the NPC was being cheated, Cojuangco said, "*That is included in the* strategy" because unnamed rivals wanted to make sure that anybody but him would win the Presidency.

Sen. John Osmena, the NPC reelectionist bet, said the uncertainty was the fault of the "Comelec, *because that MCQC is slow.*"

Court Issues Arrest Warrant for Imelda Marcos

HK1905060292 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] Judge Teresita Flores has ordered the arrest of former First Lady Imelda Marcos after she boycotted court proceedings on currency violation charges made against her. Reports say government prosecutor Juanita Perri asked that the arrest warrant be sent. Yesterday Mrs. Marcos also boycotted the court arraignment. In view of this, she was asked to submit a document of explanation on 1 June. Mrs. Marcos says she refuses to be tried under the Philippine judicial system, wherein widespread election fraud has taken place. She added that she does not seek special treatment. She claims she only wants justice.

Thailand

Capital Security Command Issues Situation Updates

Dialog With Protest Leaders Viewed

BK1805221092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 2048 GMT 18 May 92

["Review No. 1 on the general situation in Bangkok" by the Capital Security Command—live; read by TV announcer Major General Praphat Sakuntanak and broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7]

[Text] Respected compatriots, concerning the riots in the city of Bangkok which began on 4 May, the Capital Security Command [CSC] has tried to resolve the problems only through necessary measures to the extent that the serious situation has gradually improved.

The CSC has invited some persons, who are leaders of the rally, to hold a dialogue on the danger of settlement of political problems through mass demonstrations and non-parliamentary methods. From our dialogue, the CSC is pleased to say that at the end we, the Thai people, can talk together with constructive reasoning to bring peace and happiness to our country at a certain level. The CSC would like to reaffirm with its honor that the leaders of the rally have now received from the CSC protection and due respect. You compatriots must have witnessed this treatment from the broadcasts of all the television stations.

At present, while the situation is improving, we must continue to resolve the problems through peaceful means. That is, at present an estimated 30,000 compatriots are still holding a peaceful rally at Sanam Luang and on Ratchadamnoen Avenue in front of the Public Relations Department and the Government Lottery Bureau without any leaders to agitate them into creating untoward incidents.

Nonetheless, based on CSC intelligence reports, a number of persons riding between 50 to 100 motorcycles are trying to threaten and harass some gas stations to acquire fuel to commit arson against certain government buildings at the rally site, such as the Public Relations Department and Government Lottery Bureau buildings. The CSC is keeping a close watch on this development in order to solve this incident in a gentle manner to bring peace to the country as soon as possible.

From its in-depth intelligence reports, the CSC has learned that the situation is once again becoming chaotic because of the plan and activities of certain mass leaders—who used to engage in insurgent activities—from Buri Ram Province, Phanom Sarakham District, and some southern provinces. These leaders are trying to wrest control of the leadership of the masses from the former leaders of the protesters in order to create undesirable incidents by setting fire to many buildings in the heart of Bangkok with a view to inciting the government to use force to violently suppress the protesters so they can reveal the identities of these persons later to become leaders of the compatriots who are peacefully rallying at Sanam Luang and adjacent areas and incite them to stage riots once again. But the objectives of these mass leaders will be different from those of the old group of rally leaders—that is, to instigate riots to create hardships for the public in general.

The CSC would, therefore, like to inform the public of this development. The CSC will keep all respected compatriots informed with periodic updates. We request that all compatriots remain calm and cool. The CSC firmly believes that with the power of His Majesty the King and the teachings of the respected founders of all religious beliefs, we, the Thai people, will be able to help one another solve the problems of our country through peaceful means.

[Signed] The Capital Security Command
[Dated] 19 May 1992

Warning Issued on Motorcycle Gangs

BK1805223992 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 2110 GMT 18 May 92

["Review No. 2 on the general situation in Bangkok" of the Capital Security Command, read by TV announcer Major General Praphat Sakuntanak and simultaneously broadcast by TV Channels 5 and 7—live]

[Text] Respected compatriots, in connection with the general situation in Bangkok metropolis as described by the Capital Security command [CSC] in CSC Review No. 1 a moment ago, it is now reported that some motorcyclist-bandits riding between 50 to 100 motorcycles are beginning to carry out mobile subversive activities to harass the public in two major areas—first, from the foot of the King Rama I Memorial Bridge on the Thonburi side to Charoen Nakhon and Itsaraphap roads; and, second, from Nang Loeng, Saphan Khao to Charoen Krung Road and Yawarat area. These motorcyclists are travelling in groups with the mission to destroy traffic kiosks, traffic lights, police boxes, public telephone kiosks, and property of the people living in shop houses along the roads. Their aim is to incite public hatred and indignation in order to prepare grounds for igniting a political war. Their objectives are, therefore, different from those of the former set of rally leaders who only wanted to build public opinion to give support to the peaceful and constructive settlement of problems principally through the parliamentary system.

At the moment, some fully armed rapid-mobile police units are beginning to carry out their missions to protect the people [from harassment of motorcyclists]. Therefore, all respected compatriots must not be afraid of these motorcyclist gangs. What our compatriots should do now is cooperate with your neighbors to prevent any harassment with a sense of vigilance and coolness to prevent any serious damage occuring to your communities. You should especially help one another in preventing arson and in preparing to keep any small fires which may occur in your communities under control. Please give information and cooperation to the police authorities who are expeditiously trying to do away with your concern and to bring peace to the public.

Respected compatriots, the honor and security of our country and the peace of your respective communities now primarily rests in your hands and depends on your sense of vigilance. Your civilian, police, and military brothers in the Capital Security Command are prepared to rapidly resolve the crisis and will keep you informed of the truth of the situation at intervals.

With due respect.

[Signed] The Capital Security Command
[Dated] 19 May 1992

Warning on New Riot Strategy

BK1905010092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0000 GMT 19 May 92

["Review No. 3 on the general situation in Bangkok" of the Capital Security Command, read by announcer Major General Praphat Sakuntanak]

[Text] Respected compatriots, the situation concerning some of the rioters has now completedly changed. In other words, the new group of riot leaders has adopted a strategy and tactics completely different from those of the former group. They intend to create unrest and threaten the safety of property and lives of the fraternal people mainly in Bangkok with an intent to trigger extensive riots in line with a doctrine that propagates violence. The Capital Security Command would like to briefly explain to the fraternal people the strategy and tactics of the political terrorists as follows:

In a bid to create unrest in the country, the rioters will try to lay three foundations for their endeavors as follows:

First, they will create discontent among the fraternal people through psychological instigation so that the people will be afraid of and hate the government of the king and government authorities. Hence, they will further amplify the success of their instigation to lay the foundation for their attempt to create unrest.

Second, they will expose leaders of the terrorists and their movement under the cloak of patriotic mass leaders and earn misguided popularity for themselves, which will be another element in their attempt to cause unrest.

Third, these individuals will set time-bombs in the mind of the people. For instance, their leaders, disguised as patriots, will come out to convince the fraternal people that only through unrest can the unfavorable situation be corrected.

Based on these three foundations, the rioters will apply subtle measures to first create distrust and suspicion against the government before gradually but quickly igniting hatred until it develops into anger. From there, they will foster extreme hatred toward the government before rallying the people to create extensive and uncontrollable riots so that their leaders can seize state power and gain a firm position for their group by keeping the people under their dictatorial regime.

Respected compatriots, these dangerous incidents can take place in all parts of the world, including Thailand, the land of our fathers and mothers. Now, the disasterous circle of the peace-loving Thai people is once again occuring. The country, religion, and monarchy, as well as the liberal democratic system with the king as head of Thailand are being increasingly endangered by the hands and minds of the new group of blood-thirsty rioters. This can be seen clearly from developments within the period less than one day after the first group of the compatriots gave up.

Respected fraternal Thai people, the government of his majesty the king is aware of and concerned about this unfavorable situation and has instructed the Capital Security Command to implement a peacekeeping policy of suppressing the unrest by concentrating on the engineers of the unrest. This action aims to quickly restore peace and justice in the country and Thai society in order to solve the country's problems through just arbitration under the system for settling the country's problems and development through the legislative, administrative, and judical institutions in a quick and lenient manner in line with our Thai national identity.

With due respect.

[signed] The Capital Security Command
[Dated] 19 May

Arson Attempts Reported

BK1905011892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0015 GMT 19 May 92

["Review No. 4 on the general situation in Bangkok" of the Capital Security Command, read by an unidentified TV announcer]

[Text] Respected compatriots, the motorcyle bandits are now beginning to increasingly cause more disasters for our fatherland. In addition to destroying police kiosks in many communities to weaken public security maintenance measures, destroying public telephone booths to cut communications among the people in each community from the mainstream, destroying traffic lights in order to halt and obstruct traffic flow and to obstruct the operations of government authorities on maintaining peace and order for the people, the insurgents have at the moment sent forces to carry out arson on the second and third floors of the Public Relations Department.

They have parked a large oil truck near the Public Relations Department and Government Lottery Bureau buildings. They have set fire to some pickup trucks and buses, first to generate heat to a certain degree which would subsequently ignite the explosion of the fuel in the oil tanker in order to burn up the two government buildings; and in addition to this, the rioters have also persuaded compatriots looking on to surround the buildings to prevent government firemen from extinguishing the fire. These compatriots do not realize that they would be within the perimeter of an explosion and a massive sea of fire in a few moments.

In addition, the new groups of bloodthirsty agitators of the masses have used hand-held microphones to deliver propaganda saying that General Chawalit Yongchaiyut led part of the national armed forces loyal to him to seize many radio and television stations. This is a lie, as you can see with your own eyes.

Respected compatriots and blood brothers, these groups of mass agitators from the jungles of Buriram, Phanom Sarakham, and the south have been opposed and driven away by these residents living on the Thon Buri side [of the Chao Phraya River] and in the Charoenkrung and Yawarat areas, and have set up vigilante groups to prevent harm to their communities. As a result, these mass agitators have instructed their motorcycle bandits to change tactics by roaming around to seize many oil trucks and gas stations, aiming to set the Bangkok metropolis ablaze in a sea of fire.

The Capital Security Command [CSC] would like to inform our compatriots that in trying to solve the problems of our country under these circumstances, it is necessary that we unite and maintain vigilance in our respective communities to cope with any immediate eventualities before government authorities are able to take control of the situation in every area in Bangkok.

Thai blood brothers, the destiny of our country and of our people will not worsen if we cooperate with one another to keep a close watch on developments and peacefully unite our forces. We, who are your children in the CSC, will sacrifice our lives and contribute efforts to restore the peace, order, and security of our nation.

With due respect.

[Signed] the Capital Security Command
[Dated] 19 May

Rumored Attacks on Rally Denied

BK1905094092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0912 GMT 19 May 92

[Announcement from the Capital Security Command—read by announcer; simultaneously broadcast by Army TV channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Color Television channels 3 and 9]

[Text] Dear fraternal people, ill-intentioned elements have spread rumors that commando units attacked and fired at over 20,000 people during the rally at Victory Monument, causing a large number of fatalities and injuries. The Capital Security Command wishes to inform the fraternal people that at this moment no rally is being held at Victory Monument and to reaffirm that such rumors are untrue and are designed to create panic among the people. A video report will be presented later to confirm the above statement.

Police Units Reinforced

BK1905093892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0757 GMT 19 May 92

["Statement" of the Capital Security Command on the current riot in Bangkok, read by TV Channel 5 station announcer—live]

[Text] The riot organizers have used motorcycle bandits to currently carry out sabotage and destruction of public and private property in various areas in Bangkok. To safeguard peace and order, the Capital Security Command has instructed the Police Department to recruit more manpower from civil volunteers, military, and police to reinforce all 32 police stations. Moreover, reinforcement is to be made at a total of 400 checkpoints, and 150 police patrol units and forces are to be dispatched to protect important places such as banks. Therefore, if fraternal compatriots find or see any action of the rioters and motorcycle bandits that are causing damage to public and private life and property, please inform the nearest police station, checkpoint, or police patrol, so that officials will be able to make a timely arrest. Fraternal compatriots please have confidence in us and please do not panic.

Update on Arrest Situation

BK1905002092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 2310 GMT 18 May 92

[Capital Security Command report, read by TV announcer Major General Praphat Sakuntanak]

[Text] Respected compatriots, at dawn today, police authorities managed to arrest 18 motorcylists with nine motorcycles. At present, the police authorities are trying to hunt down and arrest between 50 and 100 more motorcyclists. In addition, the civilian-police-military units also arrested some 700 rioters in front of the Royal Hotel and are conducting interrogations at the moment.

While the authorities were making the arrests, patriotic people who witnessed the incident did not obstruct their work. Instead, the people gave moral support and provided conveniences for the government authorities. This is a good sign that shows the government will be able to maintain security and further enhance these successes in the near future.

[Signed] The Capital Security Command
[Dated] 19 May

Caution on Use of Bus Service

BK1905035892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0251 GMT 19 May 92

["Announcement" from the Capital Security Command urging the people to pratice caution in using bus service—read by announcer; broadcast simultaneously on Bangkok Army TV Channels 5 and 7, and Bangkok Thai Color TV Channels 3 and 9]

[Text] The patriotic Thai people have now come to realize the unscrupulous intent of the new group of riot organizers who favor violence and want to use our fraternal people regardless of sex and age as their sheilds in their attempt to undermine the Thai nation and society without any sense of responsibility. The Capital Security Command has learned that the riot organizers plan to expand their operational zones in all parts of the Bangkok metropolis. In so doing, they need support from the vast masses and have now decided to seize both Bangkok and provincial buses to use as shields for their acts of terrorism in the city under the pretext of patriotism and democracy struggle. They will try to persuade and compel bus drivers to join their rally despite the fact that women, children, and old people on board the buses are unable to stand the protracted and violent rally. The Capital Security Command therefore would like to warn the fraternal people who must use both Bangkok and provincial buses to be aware of their sinister tricks and avoid being used as tools of the rioters.

The rioters will send their armed members disguised as ordinary bus passengers and their motorcycle gangsters will force buses to stop before inducing drivers and passengers, with their psychological warfare tactics, to believe that the government troops are encircling and suppressing the patriotic and democracy-loving people and encourage them to join the rally. If drivers refuse to cooperate, the motorcycle gangsters will set the buses afire at points which can cause heavy traffic congestion without considering the safety and lives of passengers. However, the Capital Security Command wish to inform the general public that although it has worked out several security measures, there is considerable risk for the lives and property of innocent passengers. To ensure the initial success of such measures, it is necessary that fraternal communters must pratice caution.

The Capital Security Command warns the rioters against inhumane treatments of the fraternal Thai people. Otherwise, the Capital Security Command will resort to drastic retaliatory measures to defend the people and country.

The fraternal people are hereby informed.

[Announced] 19 May 1992
[Signed] The Capital Security Command

Bus Services Suspended 19 May

BK1905052692 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0450 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] The Bangkok Mass Transit Authority announces that commuters should return home quickly after finishing their business. There will be no bus service in Bangkok after 1800 [1100 GMT] on 19 May. The suspension of the bus service has been made for the safety of passengers.

Improvement in Situation Reported

BK1905023692 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0155 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] The situation at Sanam Luang and along Ratchadamnoen Avenue is now improved after the Capital Security Forces succeeded in pushing nearly all rioters out of the area. The military and police forces started another operation to control the situation at about 0500 today after the rioters attempted to set fire to the Lottery Bureau, Public Relations, and Revenue Departments. Fire was raging furiously on the second and third floors of the Public Relations Department while the police were distinguishing the fire. The instigators pursuaded the rallying masses to obstruct the operation. Officials from the Capital Security Command explained the situation to the people. The majority of the people turned to cooperate with the authorities because they regret the damage of government property and overactions of the rioters. The fire was distinguished. It is anticipated that the situation will further improve.

The Capital Security Forces has issued an announcement appealing to the people to keep their eyes on the motorcycle bandits who are roaming around to burn down police boxes and public telephone booths. Their latest actions included attempting to seize gas stations and buses. For the time being, the general public is requested to look after their home and offices before the authorities can provide thorough protection.

Details Provided on Arrest of Chamlong Simuang

BK1905005192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 92 p A1

[Text] The rattle of gunfire forced protesters at Phan Fa Bridge to lie flat on the ground. Except for one man.

"I'm here," he shouted to the advancing troops firing into the air. He raised his hand and tried to get up but was held back by those lying next to him.

"Chamlong Simuang is here," he repeated.

The security forces finally spotted the man, distinguished from other demonstrators by his characteristic crew-cut hair and blue mor hom shirt. One soldier approached him with a pair of handcuffs.

He was rudely pulled up. His hands were shackled in the handcuffs.

The leader of the besieged pro-democracy movement had been arrested. It was about 4 pm yesterday.

In full view of news cameras and under tight security, Chamlong was taken away and bundled into a jeep as his supporters watched helplessly. Looking extremely pale, he turned to a TV camera and forced a smile before the military vehicle sped away.

Witnessing the event or watching it on TV were hundreds of thousands of people whose votes gave Chamlong consecutive landslide victories in the 1985 and 1990 elections for Bangkok governor.

Chamlong's departure left thousands of hardcore protesters in disarray on Ratchadamnoen Avenue after a night of violence. Threatened by continued gunfire, many gave up their protest while others were scattered, running for their lives.

The protesters had remained with Chamlong despite continued threats by the authorities to use force to break up their riot-torn rally.

Chamlong and diehard supporters stayed overnight at Phan Fa Bridge, under siege by military troops who took over from police after Monday night's bloodshed.

About 3 pm, Chamlong encouraged the demonstrators to fight on. He told them soldiers might storm from the Democracy Monument side of Ratchadamnoen Avenue.

"Please sit peacefully and face the Democracy Monument. If soldiers come please just lie flat on the ground," he said.

Hundreds of troops closed in on the group from at least three directions shortly before 4 pm, firing volley after volley from their automatic rifles into the air. The shooting lasted several minutes.

Some demonstrators were seen putting their hands in the air and surrendering. Others ran down small side streets, trying to escape.

Chamlong and a number of protesters did not move, lying on the street and the troops started to take control.

Chamlong's wife, Sirilak, was also taken to a military van after he was arrested.

The popular politician, whose hunger strike sparked masssive rallies against unelected Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun, was accused by the government of instigating riots.

A sombre Suchinda blamed Chamlong for the violence and said officials had tried all means to prevent violence but Chamlong had asked crowds to throw objects at police.

Arrest Warrant Issued for Other Rally Leaders

BK1805145392 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 18 May 92

[Statement issued by the Police Department on the arrest of the leaders of the mass rallies in Bangkok on 18 May]

[Text] A group of people have organized rallies in front of the Parliament Building since 4 May 1992 to launch attacks against the prime minister, government members, and the authorities. They persuaded and incited people, both in Bangkok and the provinces, to join the rallies. On 17-18 May 1992, the same group organized another rally at Sanam Luang and Phanfa Lilat, and stirred up a riot which injured security officials and damaged state property.

The Police Department deems that the action of this group could aggravate the situation and is a violation of the country's law. It has therefore appointed a team of investigation officers, with Police General Phongamat Amatayakun, deputy police chief, as head, and with Police Lieutenant General Sanan Tuchinda, assistant police chief, as a member of the team.

The investigation, based on the announcement issued by the government banning gatherings, by virtue of the 1952 Act on National Administration in an Emergency Situation, concluded that the group has refused to comply with the order and has continued with their activities in violation of the law. They are to be arrested under the Criminal Code and charged with taking part in a gathering of more than 10 people. They are also to be charged with using force to harm or threaten to harm others, and for creating disturbances in the country because they defied the authorities' order to end the gatherings and to stop committing offenses which caused physical injuries and damaged public property. They are also suspected of having designs or for attempting to conduct a scheme detrimental to national stability or security.

The investigation officers have therefore sought permission from the permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry for arrests to be made, and they have received authorization to arrest the following persons:

1. Prinya Thewanarumitkun
2. Prathip Ungsongtham Hata
3. Chitrawadi Worachat
4. San Hatthirat
5. Weng Tochirakan
6. Somsak Kosaiyasuk
7. Wira Musikaphong

The investigation authorities ruled that these seven people acted as accomplices of Major General Chamlong Simuang who was already arrested at 1520 on 18 May 1992 for the above-mentioned offenses.

This is for the information of the general public.

The Police Department.

Deputy Premier Says NPKC Chose Premier

BK1805042192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 92 pp A1, A4

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Sombun Rahong said yesterday he failed to become premier after the March general election because the military junta did not want him to lead the new government.

It was the first time a coalition party leader had publicly confirmed speculation that the now-defunct National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] played the role of a kingmaker when politicians struggled to form a government after the poll.

Chat Thai Party leader Sombun met a group of teachers during an official visit to Udon Thani and was asked why he did not vie for the premiership despite the fact that Chat Thai won the second largest number of seats in the election.

"I'd like to say that I was the man the NPKC did not want to see being prime minister," Sombun replied.

The Samakkhi Tham Party, which won the most seats in the March general election, saw its leader's bid for the premiership immediately founder after Narong Wongwan was accused by the United States of having suspected links with drug traffickers.

Samakkhi Tham, Chat Thai and three smaller parties first nominated Narong, but were blocked by NPKC leader Sunthon Kongsompong, who was empowered by a provisional clause in the Constitution to propose the prime ministerial nomination to His Majesty the King of royal endorsement.

Sunthon made it clear that he was against Narong's nomination and wanted a military man to take over the premiership if politicians failed to find a better alternative.

"Many people asked me why I did not come forward," Sombun said. "I have my own question for them. Who had the power to countersign (the king's endorsement) and said clearly who the prime minister should be?"

The five parties opted for Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, who subsequently resigned as army chief and supreme commander to take over the new coalition government.

Prime Minister Suchinda, who was deputy NPKC chairman, has always cited the support of the five parties to counter a growing campaign against his controversial rise to the premiership. He repeated the argument yesterday as tens of thousands of people resumed a mass rally to demand his ouster.

Sombun said he decided to keep a low profile because he knew that a government led by a political party leader would not be stable.

"Some people said being a prime minister for only three or six months would be a great honour for one's family. I don't want that honour if it will cause trouble to the country," Sombun said.

He said the five parties agreed to back Suchinda because "we wanted to make the country peaceful."

The deputy prime minister, who is also education minister, added that he seemed to have made a right decision not to vie for the premiership.

"Look at the problems such a powerful man is facing. I've got no power at all," he said.

19 Killed, 60 Injured by Military Gunfire

BK1905001492 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 92 p A1, A2

[Text] At least 19 people were killed and more than 60 were confirmed injured by military gunfire last night as mobs set ablaze government buildings, turning the massive protest staged in defiance of a drastic crackdown by authorities into widespread unrest.

Riots were spreading to other city areas early this morning, with hundreds of motorcyclists roaming streets, destroying traffic lights, police booths and taunting law enforcers. Government TV announcers alleged that the motorcyclists had been looting shops.

The violence originated at Rajdamnoen Avenue, where the Government Lottery Bureau and Public Relations Department [PRD] were ransacked and burned by angry protesters.

Troops fired on the protesters several times last night at Rajdamnoen, which until Sunday evening was the venue for peaceful rallies against Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun.

The new outbreak of violence followed the arrest of anti-government leader Chamlong Simuang and 2,000 other protesters. Arrest warrants were issued for seven other rally leaders, including slum development activist and Magasaysay award winner Prathip Ungsongtham Hata.

Ten bodies were found on the second floor of the Government Lottery Bureau building, which had been seized by a mob. It was not immediately known whether the victims were anti-government protesters who had run amok or merely pedestrians looking for a hiding place.

There was also shooting in front of the Royal Hotel. At least three people were feared dead, reporters at the scene said. The hotel's front was a main confrontation area for tens of thousands of troops and protesters.

In a replay of Monday night's violence, mobs stormed government buildings, seized several buses and set cars ablaze.

Soldiers sprayed bullets at a bus commandeered by protesters, who attempted to ram it into troop lines on the avenue.

At least four people were killed and several others injured in the incident, reporters said.

Scores of injured people were sent to hospitals. A doctor at the Vajira Hospital reported that two victims, one of them an unidentified foreigner, had died.

Unofficial reports put the death toll since Sunday night at least 29. The number of injured was estimated at several hundred.

The Royal Hotel became an emergency medical centre, occupied by more than 1,000 people who provided first aid to the injured. Doctors and medical trainees were helping at the hotel.

At press time, dozens of vehicles were in flames in the Sanam Luang area. The number of remaining protesters was estimated at several thousand.

TV reports said at least 6 people were injured in the renewed violence. Meanwhile, a busload of injured people was seen leaving the Royal Hotel for a hospital.

The third floor of the Royal Hotel, one of Bangkok's oldest, was on fire at press time.

The turmoil broke out after a brief, tense calm that followed the crushing of hardcore protesters who had remained on Ratdamnoen Avenue after the state of emergency was declared by the government at 00:30 am yesterday.

At 10 pm, the government vowed to use "drastic action" to control the situation in what appeared to be the last warning for the crowds concentrated in front of the PRD building and the Royal Hotel near Sanam Luang to disperse.

Soldiers fired shots into the air shortly after the warning. Gunshots were also heard from Sanam Luang and Thammasat University.

At one point, it appeared that soldiers were shooting among themselves, according to reporters and witnesses.

Before the evening violence, about 10 people had been confirmed killed by officials since the concerted campaign to force Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun to resign turned violent on Sunday evening, with missile-throwing young men fighting running street battles with police.

Unconfirmed reports said protesters had hijacked an oil tanker truck and drove it toward the confrontation area near the Royal Hotel.

Public Health Ministry officials put the number of the injured at about 500. Allegations abounded yesterday that the authorities were trying to conceal the exact casualty figures.

Chamlong and a few thousands protesters remained near Phanfa Bridge on Ratdamnoen Avenue yesterday morning after most of the 200,000 people who had joined the anti-government rally were dispersed by the riots and security troops before dawn.

Hundreds of troops arrested Chamlong, his wife and 2,000 protesters in the afternoon after firing into the air and forcing them to lie on the ground.

The raid scattered several thousand others, who fled to minor roads linked to Ratdamnoen Avenue, nearby buildings and temples.

Several hundred demonstrators were seen being herded into military vehicles, hands behind their backs and some halfnaked. The demonstrators defiantly sang the national anthem.

An international news agency reported soldiers pumping bullets into a three story building near the Democracy Monument to dislodge demonstrators.

A grim-looking Suchinda appeard on TV to try to justify the tough action against his opponents. Saying he "deeply regretted" what happened, he accused Chamlong of instigating unrest.

"The government had no choice but to use force" because demonstrators were moving toward government buildings, the prime minister said.

Chamlong's arrest was shown on the TV news. Since Sunday night, the government-controlled electronic media has tried to avoid mentioning civilian casualties, but instead emphasized that several security officers were injured by "rioters".

Reporters saw troops beat and kick demonstrators who had surrendered. People fled into sidestreets but returned to jeer the troops in a constant cat-and-mouse chase.

Chamlong and about 2,000 arrested protesters, mostly men, were taken to the Police Academy in Bang Khen. They were charged with rioting, resulting in damage of public and private property.

Chamlong, who was held separately in a room in the academy's Building One, denied all charges.

Later in the evening, the thousands of scattered protesters apparently regrouped. They later were joined by tens of thousands of people who were overwhelmed by anger.

After Chamlong's arrest, the authorities issued warrrants for the arrest of seven more key figures in the anti-Suchinda movement: student movement leader Prinya Tewanarumitkun; Magsaysay award winner Prathip Ungsongtham, who is five months pregnant; veteran politician Wira Musikaphong; hunger protester Chittrawadi Worachat; ex-student leader Weng Tochirakan; Dr Sant Hattirat; and labor leader Somsak Kosaisuk.

Chamlong and the seven are key members of the Confederation for Democracy set up recently to coordinate the campaigns for Suchinda's resignation.

Most of those arrested were middle-aged. They were believed to be followers of the unorthodox Santi Asoke Buddhist sect, of which Chamlong is a staunch believer.

A small number of those arrested were thought to be students.

The captives huddled quietly in small groups. Some had bruises on their faces.

Reporters were asked by police to leave the detention centre about 6 pm. Crime Suppression Division officers were interrogating the inmates.

Many department stores and shops closed early yesterday.

Demonstrations against Suchinda and to denounce the bloody crackdowns in Bangkok were held yesterday in three provinces of Khon Kaen, Songkhla, and Phuket.

More than 7,000 people in Khon Kaen demonstrated at a monument in the heart of the province, demanding that Suchinda resign.

About 2,000 teachers and employees of non-government organizations in the southern province of Songkhla took to the streets demanding that the government stop killing people.

Wounded Treated at Local Hospitals

BK1805172892 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1704 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Following the riot at the Phan Fa Bridge at midnight yesterday and the dispersal of the rally by military and police forces, a large number of people went to Sirirat Hospital to see the list of about 63 wounded people undergoing treatment at the hospital. Most of the wounded people were hit on the body and head. They left the hospital after receiving treatment from doctors. However, seven wounded people must stay at the hospital for further treatment because they had gunshot wounds. Until now, no wounded people undergoing treatment at the Sirirat Hospital have died. Some other wounded people from the rioting were sent to Wachira Hospital and Ramathibodi Hospital.

Government Denies 'Large Number' Killed

BK1805193892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1925 GMT 18 May 92

["Urgent news" read twice in succession by unidentified announcer; broadcast simultaneously on Army TV Channels 5 and 7]

[Text] Regarding a number of telephone calls made by someone to many places speading news that soldiers have shot and killed a large number of people, the public is hereby informed that this news is totally untrue. The government would like to reiterate that we will exercise full restraint and tolerance in quelling the incident to the end. If it is necessary to use drastic measures, we will do it only to the required extent.

[Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai at 1908 GMT on 18 May broadcasts in a documentary program a running caption that reads: "A fire has now started at the Government Lottery Bureau on Trok Mayom Lane, which is located near many people's homes. Fire engines are unable to enter the area because there are a large number of people there."]

Reports Describe Continuing Protest Violence

Overnight Activities Detailed

BK1805234092 Bangkok Army Television Channel 7 in Thai 2232 GMT 18 May 92

["Roundup" of the situation at the protest site at Sanam Luang and Ratchadamnoen Avenue—read by TV announcer Bounyot Thinsukthai]

[Text] Last night, the violent incidents on Ratchadamnoen Avenue became ever more intense after the authorities began trying to break up the rally.

The rally staged by a large number of people on Ratchadamnoen Avenue became violent when some demonstrators seized some 10 buses and set a number of them on fire together with two Air Force food delivery trucks in front of the Public Relations Department.

The demonstrators later started the engines of some seized buses and directed the driverless vehicles toward the troops maintaining peace on the avenue. The soldiers had to shoot at the frame and tires of the buses to stop them. At the same time, the demonstrators, driven by uncontrolled rage, also threw stones at and destroyed many cars parked in the area.

Many buses were seized and used as a means of committing violence and for obstructing the operations of the authorities. Some demonstrators used force to destroy glass windows and property at the Public Relations Departments and the Government Lottery Bureau at the Siyaek Khokwua intersection. The situation became increasingly violent as intermittent explosions could be heard from the buses set ablaze by the crowds.

Even after midnight, the violence at the rally site did not seem to abate. Some groups of protesters used several hundred motorcycles as means to carry out subversive activities by setting fire to traffic police kiosks and other government property around Bangkok.

Groups of armed motorcyclists split up and roamed many main streets to burn up police boxes, traffic lights, public telephone booths at places such as the Ratchathewi intersection, the Pathumwan intersection, the Samyan intersection, and along Silom and Sathon roads, including Hua Lamphong Railway Station where clashes with the police also occurred. No one was killed in the clashes, but many were wounded, while many motorcycles were set ablaze and destroyed. Presently, the police are urgently trying to hunt down and arrest the motorcyclists who have carried out acts of harassment against the public and destroyed government property.

It was reported that clashes between the police and the protesters occurred at Hua Lamphong Railway Station. Some motorcycles were set afire. Violence remained very intense in many areas throughout Bangkok last night.

The Army Television Channel 7 station was also one of the targets of the protesting motorcyclists. After 0200, an explosion occurred at the rear of the station where its satellite dish is located. The explosion slightly damaged the dish and some glass shattered. An investigation revealed that a small crater was created under the dish by a hand grenade supposedly made in China. The authorities arrested one suspect, who later confessed that he was hired by someone to plant the bomb there. He is now in police custody.

Part of Rail Station Seized

BK1805175492 Bangkok Army Television Channel 7 in Thai 1716 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Latest reports by our reporters on the protest situation at Siyaek Khokwua intersection say that the demonstrators have brought an oil truck to the rally site. The reporters at the rally site also say that the protesters, without a clear motive, are trying to move the oil truck, led by a bus, closer to the armed soldiers.

Earlier, they used many buses to obstruct the soldiers keeping peace in that area.

The reporters said the situation is becoming more tense now as the protesters, who apparently became calm before midnight, are now becoming restless again.

The latest police report says that a number of protesters have moved to Hua Lamphong Railway Station and seized part of the station area. However, no report of destruction of property there has been received.

Earlier reports from our reporters at the Public Relations Department said the demonstrators burned many buses and two Air Force food delivery trucks there. The drivers were chased away from their vehicles.

It has been reported that demonstrators tried to drive a bus toward the soldiers at Siyaek Khokwua intersection, but they were intercepted by the soldiers. In addition, traffic lights in the Sanam Luang area have also been destroyed.

The current development shows that a large number of demonstrators are still at Sanam Luang and scattered along Ratchadamnoen Avenue between Sanam Luang and the Democracy Monument. Earlier, the authorities announced that persons who have no business there must not enter the area so as not to obstruct the operations of the police and soldiers.

At the moment, many motorcycles are reportedly moving toward the Police Department.

Clash at State Lottery Bureau Noted

BK1805163492 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1613 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] The latest report is that in front of the Government Lottery Bureau, a confrontation has occurred between tens of thousands of protesters and the military and police units stationed in the area. The report says that the two sides are surging back and forth but no serious incident has taken place because the authorities are remaining calm and not reacting to the jeering by the demonstrators, who are also throwing stones at them.

Another team of reporters said that at 2240 a clash occurred between the authorities and demonstrators right after the soldiers made a little retreat and the crowd surged forward. In the meantime, some demonstrators have tried to drive some seized buses of the Bangkok Bus Transit Authority toward the troops. However, the troops have retaliated. It has been reported that a number of people have been wounded in the incident.

In addition, a BMW sedan and a pick-up truck parked in front of the SIAM RAT newspaper office have been burned.

Police, Soldiers on 'Rampage'

BK1805124992 Bangkok THE NATION (Special Supplement) in English 18 May 92 p A8

[Text] Kawin Sipet never thought police could be so vicious.

The 23 year old employee of a business firm said he and three of his friends were cornered by about 20 anti-riot police near Phan Fa bridge at the height of the violence.

"The police just kept on clubbing us despite our pleas," he recalled. Kawin had bruises all over his face and body.

Kawin said before he passed out he saw the police hurl two of his friends into the canal. "I still don't know their fate," he said.

Protesters said police were out of control and went after them with a vengeance.

Police were seen continually clubbing people who had been knocked down.

Eye-witnesses said dozens of baton-wielding police went on a rampage after the clash with protesters at Phan Fa bridge, randomly smashing cars and motorcycles on Ratchadamnoen Avenue, and nearby areas.

Soldiers later also joined in the vandalism.

There was no immediate explanation as to why police and soldiers were allowed to run out of control.

Government announcements did not mention anything about their actions and blamed the protesters, whom they described as "rioters", for the damage.

'Pandemonium' Described

BK1805200892 Hong Kong AFP in English 2000 GMT 18 May 92

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, May 19 (AFP)—The Thai capital teetered on the brink of anarchy early Tuesday after troops gunned down scores of demonstrators with automatic weapons and rampaging motorbike gangs took advantage of the situation to grab control of the city's streets.

At least 40 people, including children, were feared dead after soldiers fired into a crowd of 35,000 holding an anti-government rally near the Democracy Monument.

At the same time hundreds of motorbike gangs spread throughout the capital, attacking police and smashing police boxes in an orgy of destruction. Security forces made no attempt to stop them, having been ordered not to retaliate.

The authorities warned that unspecified "severe measures" would be used to end the widespread riots.

"People not involved in unlawful actions are advised to return home immediately for their own safety," an official spokesman said on television.

"In order to prevent the turmoil from spreading, the authorities are compelled to use severe measures to stop such actions," the spokesman said.

As the crowd chanted for the removal of Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun, the troops suddenly opened fire, pouring a hail of bullets into the demonstrators for almost 15 minutes.

People screamed and dived for the tarmac in a vain bid to escape the shooting, and when it ended scores of dead and wounded lay bleeding on the street.

Troops quickly moved in and began piling bodies into waiting ambulances. It was not known how many were dead and wounded.

The lobby of the nearby Royal Hotel was turned into a makeshift hospital with more than 100 children and adults spread out on the marble floor, blood seeping from bullet wounds. At least 10 were dead, said a doctor treating the casualties.

"But on the street so many more dead and injured," he added.

Shortly afterwards a blaze started in the hotel's second floor and everyone was forced to evacuate. The fire was later brought under control and people began returning as angry mobs began looting nearby shops.

Sporadic shooting continued and demonstrators replied with Molotov cocktails but the area became quieter as troops pulled back.

Elsewhere in the city there was pandemonium as more than 1,000 bikers began setting up roadblocks at various key intersections, many of them where thousands of separate anti-government protestors had gathered.

The police were helpless to stop them and could only monitor their progress across the city.

One group was seen parading a corpse around the streets draped in the Thai flag and with a bullet hole between the eyes.

A fully laden petrol tanker was hijacked near the British Embassy and in a crazy ride through the city, flanked by more than 70 bikers, it was taken to the scene of the latest shootings.

Police ordered all filling stations closed immediately until daybreak for fear that some of the gangs might try to set them ablaze.

The shooting ended the worst day of violence in Bangkok for almost 20 years.

Before dawn Monday troops had fired on demonstrators marching towards Government House in defiance of a state of emergency declared in the capital several hours earlier. Government officials put the death toll at five but Thai intelligence sources told AFP they knew of at least 13 dead.

A doctor at one of the city's major hospitals told friends that he had never seen so many bodies being brought in at one time.

On Monday afternoon troops fired over the heads of thousands of demonstrators as they moved in to arrest Chamlong Simuang, the leader of the protest movement, and half a dozen other organisers.

Chamlong, one of the country's most respected political leaders, was taken off in an army jeep. Hundreds of his followers were handcuffed, put into trucks and buses, and taken away.

But despite the arrests and claims by the military that the street protests had been put down, thousands again took to the streets in the evening to show that the demonstrations were far from over.

The protestors are demanding that Suchinda resign and the premership go to an elected MP. Suchinda, a former chief of the armed forces, heads a pro-military coalition government that critics say is little more than a disguised military dictatorship.

Further on Restriction on Casualty Figures

BK1905010792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 92 pp A1, A2

[Text] Public Health Ministry and hospital officials were ordered not to give the press details about those killed and injured in the security forces' armed suppression of anti-Suchinda protesters, an informed ministry source said yesterday.

Senior government figures passed on orders to the medical personnel, banning them from revealing the numbers of dead and injured for fear they could cause the public to panic, the source said.

Details were sketchy yesterday about the casualties in the bloody clashes between government troops and the pro-democracy demonstrators along Ratchadamnoen Avenue because hospital officials refused to talk to reporters about the number of those killed and injured.

But the same source said a meeting of top Public Health Ministry officials was told yesterday that more than 10 people were killed and about 500 others injured after security forces opened fire at the protesters yesterday morning.

The figures were shown in a report presented to the ministry executives when they met at about 11 am. Of those injured in the clash, about 75 were admitted to Siriraj Hospital, 100 to Central Hospital and 200 to Wachira Hospital, the source said.

The casualties were likely to increase after security forces opened fire on the protesters in renewed attacks in the afternoon.

A man identified as Phirom Ramkhao and an unidentified foreigner were pronounced dead at Wachira Hospital yesterday afternoon. Both had been shot in the head.

Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaiyaphak Siriwat said last night that the dead foreigner, about 30 years old, was a tourist from either France or Germany.

Fourteen policemen and a soldier were also treated at Wachira Hospital for minor injuries.

The Public Health Ministry was ordered to prepare medical aid for government troops and protesters who were injured in the clashes. Public Health Deputy Permanent Secretary Dr Udom Laksanawichan and Medical Department Deputy Director General Dr Panya Sonkhom were assigned to lead a team to determine the number of those killed and injured, said the source.

All public and private hospitals in Bangkok and outlying provinces were put on standby around the clock for emergency treatment of the injured. Hospital directors met at the Public Health Ministry yesterday afternoon to discuss how they would coordinate transfers of the patients, according to the source.

'Detrimental' Information Omitted

BK1805055192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 92 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry at 1:30 a.m. this morning ordered newspapers to refrain from publishing articles or any other documents which carry contents detrimental to national security, safety or inciting public unrest.

The order, signed by Interior Minister Anan Kalintha, was issued under articles 9 and 21 of the Decreee on the Country's Administration in an Emergency Situation B.E. 2495.

Publishers who violate the order are liable to arrest, investigation and punishment by authorities.

At the time the order was broadcast on television pool for all stations, the Bangkok Post was about to go to print.

In order to provide our readers with reports from other sections of the newspaper, the BANGKOK POST has no alternative but to edit out (resulting in the white space) sections of news reports [including editorial] which could be deemed to violate the order.

TV Coverage Called Distorted

BK1905015192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 92 p A5

[Text] Government-controlled television stations yesterday provided wide coverage of the bloody suppression of the anti-Suchinda protesters, highlighting the "patience" and suffering of the security forces but avoiding mention of civilian casualties.

Film of the riots was screened repeatedly on TV, featuring rampaging groups of people who smashed, overturned and set fire to police vehicles.

All TV stations have operated non-stop since the first clashes erupted between government forces and breakaway groups of protesters shortly before 10 pm on Sunday.

TV reports of the commotion in the early hours yesterday and accompanying official announcements focused on government claims that several officers had been injured by mobs hurling missiles. Protest leader Chamlong Simuang was accused of instigating the riots.

Reports at the scene confirmed Chamlong stood on a van in an unsuccessful attempt to calm down the angry people and control the situation.

The TV coverage ignored incidents in which protesters were beaten up by police. Some reporters were also injured by truncheon-wielding officers who seized film from cameramen.

Some eyewitnesses who later saw TV reports telephoned THE NATION to express their anger.

"This is the worst distortion of facts by the government," said a woman who called at about 3 am yesterday.

She said security troops took indiscriminate and drastic action against protesters, many of them peaceful civilians.

"TV reports are one-sided. They always were. But this time's the worst. I just don't know what to say," she said.

Other callers sought information, saying they "didn't trust" the government electronic media.

"I don't know what is really going on. But I don't believe what I see on TV," a man said.

About 4 am, reporters not far from the main rally site witnessed the shooting of at least four people, some of whom were believed to have died.

The TV stations did not mention the shooting, and kept displaying scenes of turmoil from earlier in the night.

Announcers reported mobs had burned the Nang Lerng police station and seized the Phuk Hao Thong fire station.

The government media also claimed troops dealt with the situation with extreme tolerance and tried their best to avoid bloodshed.

Hospitals contacted by THE NATION in the early hours of yesteray morning reported they had treated more than 50 injured people, mostly civilians.

On Monday morning, the official TV pool broadcast a press conference held by the spokesman of the Capital Security Command which directed the crackdown on the demonstrators.

Asked about civilian casualties, spokesman Col Banchon Chawansin said: "We don't have the figure yet." He emphasized that scores of officers were wounded, some seriously.

TV announcers rcepeatedly and emphatically referred to protesters as "rioters" and "troublemakers" and Chamlong as their "leader".

The army-run TV Channel 5 flashed a running message during a routine programme at about 5:45 am claiming some protesters armed with guns had opened fire "from high spots" and injured three soldiers. Reporters could not immediately confirm the report.

The state of emergency declared at 0:30 am on Monday empowers the military to use any necesary measures to enforce law and restore peace. The authorities subsequently threatened press censorship.

Newspapers were warned to tone down their coverage of the anti-government demonstrations and most complied.

Yesterday's edition of the BANGKOK POST appeared with large sections of its national news pages blank.

POST Assistant Editor Wira Prathipchaikun told REUTER the daily's staff removed stories, photographs and editorials themselves rather than face a ban under state of emergency rules.

In 1976, the military's right-wing propaganda tactics isolated politically vocal student activists who camped at Thammasat University to protest the return from exile of former strongman Thanom Kittikachon.

Academics Denounce Authorities' Use of Force

BK1905021192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 May 92 p 5

[Text] Lecturers and academics of the National Institute of Development Administration [NIDA] yesterday issued an open letter denouncing the authorities' use of force against unarmed protesters.

The lecturers said NIDA's position is for the upholding of democracy and is especially against any means to defuse political situation by the use of force.

The use of force by police and military personnel has caused a lot of damage to lives and property and has also affected the economy, politics, and the social fabric of the country in the long term and the short term, the letter said.

Meanwhile, the Academics for Democracy, Thammasat lecturers' council and the Higher Education Association of Thailand jointly issued an open letter late yesterday, condemning the use of force and the distortion of information. The institute called for an end to the use of force.

The letter said the violence had in fact been caused by an attempt to bar protesters from going to Government House.

The Government accused the protsters of trying to block the Chitlada Palace, despite their announcement that they were going to Government House.

The situation led to a confrontation when the authorities refused to open the barricades at Phan Fa Bridge.

Amid the confusion, there was clear evidence of mass killing, the letter alleged.

Provincial Protests Reportedly Gain Momentum

BK1905014192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 92 p A2

[Text] Bloody clashes in Bangkok yesterday have drawn strong protest from angry people in southern and northeastern provinces where teachers threatened to cancel their classes, protesting the severe crackdown.

More than 7,000 people in the northeastern Khon Kaen province yesterday demonstrated at a monument in the heart of the province, demanding that Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun resign.

The demonstrators including officials from Khon Kaen University and Si Nakharin Hospital urged the teachers to suspend their classes if the government still resorted to violence to end the pro-democracy movement.

They invited local residents there to join the demonstration along the way to the monument by honing and switching on their vehicles' front lights.

An informed source at Khon Kaen University said that the protesters would today lay wreaths at the front of the military-run Channel 7 station in the province for not presenting news objectively from both sides of the conflict. They will also carry out similar actions at other electronic media stations in the province.

Meanwhile, teachers and employees of non-government organizations in the southern province of Songkhla took to the streets demanding that the government stop killing people.

Numbering about 2,000, the teachers and other personnel from the Prince of Songkhla University carried banners, reading "Stop killing people," and reiterated their opposition to the premiership of Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

House of Representatives Meeting Canceled

BK1905070692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] The parliament Secretariat has noted that after the date of the meeting of the House of Representatives had been fixed as Thursday 21 May 1992, the announcements of the state of emergency as of 18 May 1992 and of public holidays from 18-20 May 1992 were subsequently issued due to unrest in the Bangkok metropolis. The president of the House of Representatives has therefore issued an order cancelling the scheduled 21 May meeting of the House of Representatives. This announcement is made to inform all the members of the House of Representatives.

Vietnam

CPV's Hong Ha Meets Japanese Party Leaders

BK1805155792 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18—Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and premier of Japan, today received Hong Ha, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of its External Relations Commission, now on a visit to Japan.

Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa hailed Hong Ha's visit as one of important significance in strengthening the mutual understanding and relations between the two parties, thus contributing to strenghtening the relations between the two governments and peoples. He highly appreciated Vietnam's position and its line of renovation and its open-door policy. He stressed that the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people have contributed to peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific.

Also today, LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki received Secretary Hong Ha. Host and guest exchanged views on the relations between the parties with a view to promoting the relations between the two countries.

This evening, Mr Tamisuke Watanuki gave a reception in honour of Hong Ha.

Airlink Established Between HCM City, Guangzhou

BK1605151392 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—A Boeing 737 of China Southern Airlines on Thursday landed at Tan Son Nhat Airport inaugurating the commercial air link between Guangzhou and Ho Chi Minh City.

There will be a twice weekly service on Wednesday and Friday from Ho Chi Minh City to Guangzhou and back and four flights weekly as from July.

Trade Value With South Korea Increases

BK1705072692 Hanoi VNA in English 0636 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Trade value between Vietnam and South Korea increased to 240 million US dollars in 1991 from 76 million US dollars in 1988.

In 1992 the figure is expected to reach 351 million USD including 300 million USD of South Korea's exports to Vietnam and 51 million USD of Vietnam's exports to South Korea, said Mr. Young Kok-chow, office director of the trade development group Kotra of South Korea.

South Korea's main exports to Vietnam are machines, equipment, electronics, processed food and fabrics. Main imports from Vietnam are rice, processed cassava and coal.

Many major companies of South Korea have opened their representative offices in Vietnam such as Lucky Goldstar, Hyundai, Daewco, Clon, Sunkyong, Hyosung, and Sangyoung.

German Aid for Fishing Cooperatives Received

BK1605152192 Hanoi VNA in English 1437 GMT 16 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—The central Vietnam province of Quang Binh has received a cheque for 57,500,000 VND [vietnamese dong] as aid from Norbert Von Hofmann, head of the representative office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) of Germany in Hanoi, to the population of Quang Phu, Quang Phong and Canh Duong districts which were hit by natural disasters.

The money will be spent on the purchase of outboard motors for fishing cooperatives there.

Ministers Receive Envoy in Kabul 11 May

BK1505151592 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 15 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—We hope that the relations between Vietnam and Afghanistan will be further enhanced and developed, said Karzay and Shams, deputy foreign ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan, while receiving Vietnamese ambassador to Afghanistan Nguyen Ngoc Sinh in Kabul on May 11.

The Vietnamese ambasador handed over to the Afghan officials Vo Chi Cong's message of congratulations to H. Sebghatollah Mojaddedi on his appointment as president of the provisional council of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan and Vietnam, stressed the Afghan deputy ministers, are bound together by the time-honoured relations of friendship both members of the non-aligned movement and the two peoples have persistently struggled for their independence and freedom.

Minister Attends Investment Seminar in Singapore

BK1805153992 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18—A Vietnamese delegation headed by Dau Ngoc Xuan, cabinet minister and chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, attended a seminar on investment on Vietnam held in Singapore from May 14 to 15.

Foreign Firms Work With Heavy Industry Ministry

BK1705074492 Hanoi VNA in English 0639 GMT 17 May 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—More than 100 companies from 36 countries and areas are cooperating with Vietnam's Ministry of Heavy Industry in the fields of mining, nanufacture and business.

Licences have been issued to twelve joint ventures of heavy industries in the country with companies in Japan, France, South Korea, Russia, Australia, Hungary, Thailand and Taiwan for gold and gemstone mining and processing; car, computer and electronic goods assembly; manufacture of surgical gloves and medicines, car tyres and tubes and galvanized iron.

The Ministry of Heavy Industry is discussing with foreign companies contracts on joint ventures in apatite mining and processing, the manufacture of phosphorus, anti-septics, detergents and soap, small-sized agricultural machines and the construction of a steel rolling factory with a capacity of 200,000-400,000 tonnes/year.

State Council Decision on Assembly Elections

Part 1

BK1505134792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 May 92

["First part" of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong's decision dated 2 May 1992 on election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the 11th session of the Eighth National Assembly on 15 April 1992 defining a number of provisions on the enforcement of the 1992 Constitution, and by virtue of Article 91 of the 1992 Constitution and Articles 7, 8, and 9 of the Law on Election of National Assembly deputies, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has made the following decisions:

1. Altogether, there will be 395 deputies to the Ninth SRV National Assembly.

2. The total number of electoral units in the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly will stand at 158.

3. The number and list of electoral units as well as the number of deputies of each electoral unit in each province or city under the direct management of the central government are as follows:

1. There will be eight electoral units and 20 deputies for Hanoi Municipality. Ba Dinh District forms the first electoral unit and will elect two deputies. Hoan Kiem District forms the second unit and will elect two deputies. Dong Da District forms the third unit and will elect three deputies. Hai Ba Trung District forms the fourth unit and will elect three deputies. Tu Liem District forms the fifth unit and will elect two deputies. Gia Lam District forms the sixth unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Dong Anh and Soc Son form the seventh unit and will elect three deputies. Thanh Tri District forms the eighth unit and will elect two deputies.

2. There will be eight electoral units and 24 deputies for Ho Chi Minh City. The first and third precincts form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies. The fourth and eighth precincts and Nha Be District form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The sixth precinct and the districts of Binh Chanh and Can Gio form the third unit and will elect three deputies. The fifth and 10th precincts form the fourth unit and will elect three deputies. The 11th precinct and Tan Binh District form the fifth unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Binh Thanh and Phu Nhuan form the sixth unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Go Vap and Thu Duc form the seventh unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Cu Chi and Hoc Mon form the eighth unit and will elect three deputies.

3. There will be three electoral units and nine deputies for Hai Phong City. The districts of Le Chan, Ngo Quyen, and Hong Bang; the district capital of Do Son; the districts of An Lao and Cat Hai; and Bach Long Vi Island form the first electoral unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of An Hai and Thuy Nguyen and the district capital of Kien An form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Vinh Bao, Tien Lang, and Kien Thuy form the fourth unit and will elect three deputies.

4. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Ha Giang Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Meo Vac, Dong Van, Yen Minh, Quang Ba, and Bac Me and the district capital of Ha Giang form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Kien Ban, Hoang Phu Si, Bac Giang, and Le Xuan form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

5. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Tuyen Quang Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Na Han, Chiem Hoa, and Han Yen and the district capital of Tuyen Quang form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Yen Son and Son Duong form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

6. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Cao Bang Province, including four ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Tra Linh, Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Nguyen Binh, Bao Lac, Ngan Son, and Ba Be form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Quang Hoa, Trung Khanh, Hoa An, Ha Lang, and Thach An and the district capital of Cao Bang form the second unit and will elect three deputies.

7. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Lang Son Province, including four ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Bac Son, Binh Gia, Van Quan, Chi Lang, and Huu Lung form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The district capital of Lang Son and the districts of Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Cao Loc, Loc Binh, and Dinh Lap form the second unit and will elect three deputies.

8. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Lai Chau Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Muong Lay, Muong Te, Phong Tho, and Sin Ho and the district capital of Lai Chau form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Dien Bien, Tuan Giao, and Tua Chua form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

9. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Lao Cai Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Sa Pa, Bat Xat, Van Ban, and Than Uyen and the district capital of Lai Cai form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Bao Thang, Muong Khuong, Bac Ha, and Bao Yen form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

10. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Yen Bai Province, including two ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Luc Yen, Yen Binh, and Tran Yen and the district capital of Yen Bai form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Van Chan, Van Yen, Tram Tau, and Mu Cang Chai form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

11. There will be three electoral units and seven deputies for Bac Thai Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Na Ri, Bach Thong, Cho Don, and Dinh Hoa and the district capital of Bac Can form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Dai Tu, Phu Luong, Dong Hy, and Vo Nhai form the second unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Phu Binh and Pho Yen and the district capital of Song Cong and Thai Nguyen City form the third unit and will elect three deputies.

12. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Son La Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Thuan Chau, Song Ma, Quynh Nhai, and Muong La and the district capital of Son La form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Phu Yen, Bac Yen, Yen Chau, Moc Chau, and Mai Son form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

13. There will be five electoral units and 12 deputies for Vinh Phu Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. Vinh Lac District and Viet Tri City form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Tam Dao and Me Linh and the district capital of Vinh Yen form the second unit and will elect three deputies. Phong Chau and Lap Thach Districts form the third unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Thanh Hoa and Dan Hung and the district capital of Phu Tho form the fourth unit and will elect two deputies. Song Thao, Thanh Son, TaZ Thanh, and Yen Lap Districts form the fifth unit and will elect two deputies.

14. There will be five electoral units and 12 deputies for Ha Bac Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. The districts of Son Dong, Loc Ngan, and Loc Nam form the first unit and will elect two deputies. Yen Dung, Lang Giang, and Viet Yen Districts and the district capital of Bac Giang form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Tan Yen, Yen The, and Hiep Hoa form the third unit and will elect two deputies. Yen Phong, Tien Son, and Que Vo and the district capital of Bac Ninh form the fourth unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Gia Luong and Thuan Thanh form the fifth unit and will elect two deputies.

15. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Quang Ninh Province, including an ethnic minority deputy. The districts of Dong Trieu, Yen Hung, and Hoanh Bo and the district capitals of Hon Gai and Uong Bi form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Cam Pha, Tien Yen, Quang Ha, Hai Ninh, Binh Lieu, and Ba Che and the district capital of Cam Pha form the second unit and will elect three deputies.

16. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Hoa Binh Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Da Bac, Ky Son, Luong Son, and Kim Boi and the district capital of Hoa Binh form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Mai Chau, Tan Lac, Lac Son, Yen Thuy, and Lac Thuy form the third unit and will elect three deputies.

17. There will be five electoral units and 13 deputies for Ha Tay Province. The districts of Ba Vi and Phuoc Tho and the district capital of Son Tay form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Thach That, Quoc Oai, Dan Phuong, and Hoai Duc form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Chuong My and Thanh Oai and the district capital of Hoa Dong form the third unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Thuong Tin and Phu Xuyen form the fourth unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Ung Hoa and My Duc form the fifth unit and will elect two deputies.

18. There will be five electoral units and 13 deputies for Hai Hung Province. The districts of Kim Mon and Chi Linh form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Cam Binh and Nam Thanh and the district capital of Hai Duong form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Tu Loc and Ninh Thanh

form the third unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of My Van and Chau Giang form the fourth unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Phu Tien and Kim Thi and the district capital of Hung Yen form the fifth unit and will elect three deputies.

19. There will be four electoral units and 10 deputies for Thai Binh Province. The districts of Hung Ha and Quynh Phu form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Dong Hung and Thai Thuy form the second unit and will elect three deputies. Vu Thu District and the district capital of Thai Binh form the third unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Kien Xuong and Tien Hai form the fourth unit and will elect two deputies.

20. There will be six electoral units and 14 deputies for Nam Ha Province. The districts of Y Yen and Vu Ban and Nam Dinh City form the first unit and will elect three deputies. Nghia Hung and Nam Ninh Districts form the second unit and will elect three deputies. Xuan Thuy District forms the third unit and will elect two deputies. Hai Hau District forms the fourth unit and will elect two deputies. Binh Luc and Ly Nhan Districts form the fifth unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Thanh Liem, Duy Tien, and Kim Bang and the district capital of Ha Nam form the sixth unit and will elect two deputies.

21. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Ninh Binh Province. The districts of Hoa Lu, Gia Vien, and Hoang Long and the district capital of Ninh Binh form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Kim Son and Tam Diep and the district capital of Tam Diep form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

22. There will be six electoral units and 17 deputies for Thanh Hoa Province, including two ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Lan Chanh, and Ngoc Lac form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Tho Xuan, Trieu Son, Thuong Xuan, and Nhu Xuan form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Thach Thanh, Vinh Loc, Thieu Yen, and Cam Thuy form the third unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Nga Son, Hau Loc, and Ha Trung and the district capital of Bim Son form the fourth unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Nong Cong, Quang Xuong, and Tinh Gia form the fifth unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Dong Son and Hoang Hoa and the district capitals of Thanh Hoa and Sam Son form the sixth unit and will elect three deputies.

23. There will be six electoral units and 15 deputies for Nghe An Province, including three ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Que Phong, Quy Chau, Quy Hop, and Nghia Dan form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Yen Thanh and Quynh Luu form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Dien Chau and Nghi Loc form the third unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Ky Son, Tuong Duong, Anh Son, and Con Cuong form the fourth unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Do Luong, Thanh Chuong, and Tan Ky form the fifth unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Hung Nguyen and Nam Dan and Vinh City form the sixth unit and will elect three deputies.

24. There will be three electoral units and six deputies for Ha Tinh Province. The districts of Ky Anh, Cam Xuyen, and Huong Khe and the district capital of Ha Tinh form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Thach Ha and Can Loc and the district capital of Hong Linh form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Nghi Xuan, Duc Tho, and Huong Son form the third unit and will elect two deputies.

25. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Quang Binh Province. The districts of Tuyen Hoa, Quang Trach, Bo Trach, and Minh Hoa form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Quang Ninh and Le Thuy and the district capital of Dong Hoi form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

Part 2

BK1705115592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 May 92

["Remaining part" of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong's 2 May 1992 decision on election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] 26. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Quang Tri Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. The districts of Trieu Phong and Hai Lang and the district capitals of Quang Tri and Dong Ha form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Gio Linh, Vinh Linh, Cam Lo, and Huong Hoa form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

27. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Thua Thien-Hue Province. The districts of Phong Dien, Quang Dien, Huong Tra, and A Luoi and Hue City form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Phu Loc, Phu Vang, Huong Thuy, and Nam Dong form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

28. There will be four electoral units and 11 deputies for Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. The island district of Hoang Sa and Da Nang City form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Que Son, and Hiep Duc and the district capital of Hoi An form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Nui Thanh, Tien Phuoc, and Thang Binh and the district capital of Tam Ky form the third unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Hoa Vang, Dai Loc, Giang, Phuoc Son, Hien, and Tra My form the fourth unit and will elect three deputies.

29. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Quang Ngai Province, including one ethnic minority

deputy. The districts of Tra Bong, Binh Son, Son Tinh, Son Ha, Minh Long, and Nghia Hanh and the district capital of Quang Ngai form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Tu Nghia, Mo Duc, Duc Pho, and Ba To form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

30. There will be three electoral units and eight deputies for Binh Dinh Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. The districts of Tuy Phuoc, Van Canh, and Tay Son and Qui Nhon City form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of An Nhon, Phu Cat, Phu My, and Vinh Thanh form the second unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Hoai Nhon, Hoai An, and An Lao form the third unit and will elect two deputies.

31. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Phu Yen Province. The districts of Tuy Hoa, Song Hinh, and Son Hoa and the district capital of Tuy Hoa form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Tuy An, Dong Xuan, and Song Cau form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

32. There will be two electoral units and three deputies for Khanh Hoa Province. The districts of Van Ninh and Ninh Hoa and Nha Trang City form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Dien Khanh, Cam Ranh, Khanh Vinh, Khanh Son, and Truong Sa form the second unit and will elect one deputy.

33. There will be one electoral unit and three deputies for Ninh Thuan, including one ethnic minority deputy.

34. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Binh Thuan Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. The districts of Tuy Phong, Bac Binh, Ham Thuan Bac, and Phu Qui form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Duc Linh, Tanh Linh, Ham Tan, and Ham Thuan Nam and the district capital of Phan Thiet form the second unit and will elect three deputies.

35. There will be one electoral unit and three ethnic minority deputies for Kon Tum Province.

36. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Gia Lai Province, including two ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Chu Prong, Duc Co, Chu Le, A Dun Pa, and Krong Pa and the district capital of Play Cu form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Chu Pah, Mang Giang, An Khe, Krong Chro, and Kbang form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

37. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Dac Lac Province, including four ethnic minority deputies. The districts of (Dac Drac), Dac Nong, Dac Min, E Sup, Cum-ga, Krong Ana, (Kro Dup), and (Krong Kono) and the district capital of Buon Me Thuot form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Krong Pac, (E Sa), Mo Drac, Krong Bong, Lac, E H'Leo, Krong Buc, and (Krong Nang) form the second unit and will elect three deputies.

38. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Lam Dong Province, including two ethnic minority deputies. The districts of Lac Duong, Don Duong, Lam Ha, and Duc Trong and Da Lat City form the first unit and will elect three deputies. The districts of Di Linh, Bao Loc, Da Hoai, Da Te, and Cat Tien form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

39. There will be two electoral units and five deputies for Song Be Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. The districts of Tan Uyen, Dong Phu, Phuoc Long, Bu Dang, and Thuan An form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Ben Cat, Binh Long, and Loc Ninh and the district capital of Thu Dau Mot form the second unit and will elect three deputies.

40. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Tay Ninh Province. The districts of Trang Bang, Go Dau, Ben Cau, and Chau Thanh form the first unit and will elect two deputies. The districts of Hoa Thanh, Duong Minh Chau, Tan Bien, and Tan Chau and the district capital of Tay Ninh form the second unit and will elect two deputies.

41. There will be three electoral units and eight deputies for Dong Nai Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. Unit one comprising Long Thanh District and Bien Hoa City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Thong Nhat and Long Khanh Districts and Vinh An City will elect three deputies. Unit three comprising Xuan Loc, Dinh Quan, and Tan Phu District will elect two deputies.

42. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Long An Province. Unit one comprising Tan Tru, Duc Hue, Son Thanh, Moc Hoa, Chau Thanh, Vinh Hung, Thanh Hoa, Thu Thua Districts, and Tan An City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Duc Hoa, Ben Luc, Can Duoc, and Can Giuoc Districts will elect three deputies.

43. There will be three electoral units and seven deputies. Unit one comprising Hanh Hung, Lai Vung, Chau Thanh Districts and Xa Dec City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Tan Hong, Hong Ngu, Thanh Binh, and Tam Nong Districts will elect two deputies. Unit three comprising Cao Lanh and Thap Muoi Districts and Cao Lanh City will elect two deputies.

44. There will be three electoral units and seven deputies for Tien Giang Province. Unit one comprising Cai Be and Cai Lay Districts will elect two deputies. Unit two comprising Chau Thanh District and My Tho City will elect two deputies. Unit three comprising Cho Gao, Go Cong Tay, Go Cong Dong Districts, and Go Cong City will elect three deputies.

45. There will be three electoral units and eight deputies for An Giang Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. Unit one comprising Thoai Son, Chau Thanh, Chau Phu Districts, and Long Xuyen City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Tan Chau, Phu Tan, and Cho Moi Districts will elect three deputies. Unit three

comprising Chi Ton, Tinh Bien, An Phu District, and Chau Doc City will elect two deputies.

46. There will be three electoral units and six deputies for Ben Tre Province. Unit one comprising Chau Thanh and Binh Dai Districts and Ben Tre City will elect two deputies. Unit two comprising Giong Trom and Ba Tri Districts will elect two deputies. Unit three comprising Mo Cay, Cho Lach, and Thanh Phu Districts will elect two deputies.

47. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Vinh Long Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. Unit one comprising Long Ho, Mang Thiet, Binh Minh Districts and Vinh Long City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Tam Binh, Vung Liem, and Tra On Districts will elect three deputies.

48. There will be two electoral units and six deputies for Tra Vinh Province, including two ethnic minority deputies. Unit one comprising Cang Long, Tieu Can, Cau Ke Districts and Tra Vinh City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Cau Nang, Duyen Hai, Tra Cu, and Chau Thanh District will elect three deputies.

49. There will be four electoral units and 10 deputies for Can Tho Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. Unit one comprising Can Tho City will elect two deputies. Unit two comprising O Mon and Thot Not Districts will elect three deputies. Unit three comprising Chau Thanh and Phung Hiep Districts will elect three deputies. Unit four comprising Long My and Vi Thanh Districts will elect two deputies.

50. There will be three electoral units and eight deputies for Soc Trang Province, including two ethnic minority deputies. Unit one comprising My Tu and Thanh Tri Districts and Soc Trang City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Ke Sach and Long Phu Districts will elect three deputies. Unit three comprising My Xuyen and Vinh Chau Districts will elect two deputies.

51. There will be three electoral units and three deputies for Kien Giang Province, including one ethnic minority deputy. Unit one comprising Giong Rieng, Chau Thanh, and Tan Hiep Districts will elect two deputies. Unit two comprising An Bien, An Minh, Vinh Thuan, and Go Quao Districts will elect three deputies. Unit three comprising Hon Dat, Ha Tien, Phu Quoc, Kien Hai Districts and Rach Gia City will elect two deputies.

52. There will be three electoral units and seven deputies for Minh Hai Province. Unit one comprising Vinh Loi, Hong Dan, Gia Rai Districts and Bac Lieu City will elect three deputies. Unit two comprising Thoi Binh, U Minh, Tran Van Thoi Districts and Ca Mau City will elect two deputies. Unit three comprising Cai Nuoi, Dam Doi, and Ngoc Hien Districts will elect two deputies.

53. There will be two electoral units and four deputies for Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province. Unit one comprising Long Dat and Kiem Moc Districts and Vung Tau City will elect two deputies. Unit two comprising Chau Thanh and Con Dao Districts will elect two deputies.

Australia

'Deep Concern' Expressed Over Bangkok Violence

BK1905075892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0700 GMT 19 May 92

[Text] The Australian Government has expressed distress and deep concern over the violence and deaths in Bangkok in the past 48 hours. The acting foreign minister, Neal Blewett, expressed a strong hope that there would be no further bloodshed. Dr. Blewett said he (?had urged) all parties to exercise maximum restraint in a volatile situation and resolve political differences peacefully.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says that while expressing his deep concern, the acting foreign minister's statement did not directly condemn the actions of the Thai military.

Dr. Blewett said that in recent years Thailand had made great strides towards stability and prosperity, particularly in economic and social development. He said it would be a great pity if these achievements were jeopardized.

The Australian Government has meanwhile issued cautionary advice to Australians in Thailand, or planning to travel there. Australia's Foreign Affairs Department said Australians should exercise particular care and maintain what was described as a very high level of personal security awareness. The notice said Australians were advised to avoid large gatherings and demonstrations in Thailand.

Transport, Communications Minister Resigns

BK1805175692 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] One of the Australian Government's most senior cabinet ministers, Senator Graham Richardson, has resigned. The transport and communications minister tended his resignation because of the controversy surrounding his dealings with a cousin by marriage, who faces forgery charges in the Marshall Islands.

However, in a recent report to Prime Minister Paul Keating, Senator Richardson maintains he has done nothing improper but he decided to resign because of what he described as ongoing attacks by the media and opposition which are likely to damage the government.

The opposition and the Australian Democrats, the party which holds the balance of power in the Senate, had been demanding Senator Richardson's removal.

Senator Richardson said that while he was stepping down as a minister, he was not resigning from Parliament and would be seeking reelection as a senator at the next elections.

The man facing charges in the Marshall Islands is Mr. Gregory Simmons. He attempted to establish a business migration scheme which would have enabled Asian businessmen to enter the United States via the Marshalls.

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Conference Scheduled for Jun

BK1805075292 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 18 May 92

[Text] The self-styled interim government on Bougainville and the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government have agreed that the pan-Bougainville leaders conference should be held during the first week of June. Attempts to hold such a conference have failed a number of times in the past. The aim is to get all Bougainville leaders and chiefs together to establish dialogue.

The interim government representative in Honiara, Mr. Martin (Mariori), said it was hoped that the Bougainville leaders could iron out their differences and make sure they had a common stand before entering into any more peace talks with the Port Moresby government.

In a letter to the Bougainville interim government last Friday, the PNG minister for provincial affairs, Father John Momis, proposed that the conference be held in the first week of next month. In reply, Mr. (Mariori) said that any further peace talks between PNG and Bougainville must be held after the PNG general election next month.

However, in regard to the pan-Bougainville conference, Mr. (Mariori) said it could be held before the PNG elections.

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